Largest Evening Paper In the United States.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Largest Circulation In the City of St. Louis.

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GENTS,

You are Again Waited Upon by

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

With Their Price-List of

PANTS AND SUITS

Made to Measure in Their New and Popular

TAILORING DEPAR'MT!

Which in a very few weeks has Won its way into the Hearts and Sympathies of

Hundreds of Gentlemen in This City,

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Samples sent to the country on application, with Printed Form of Instructions for Self-Measurement. Be Wise in time, and leave your measure for a New Suit at this GREAT UNIVERSAL PROVIDING BAZAR.

NOTE PRICES.

Men's All-wool Pants in Check, Stripe and Plaid, made to order, at $5, $5 50, $6.
Men's fine All-wool Pants in Stripes, Checks and Mixed Colors, made to order for $6 50, $7, $7 50.
Men's Pants in English and German Silk, Stripes and Checks, made to order at $8, $8 50, $9.
Men's Pants of finest Imported French, German and English Trouserings, made to order, $10, $10 50, $11, 11 50.
Hunting Pants made to order from Imported English Corduroy, $5.
All-wool Tweed Suits, made to order, $22 50, $24, $24 50.
Fine Domestic Cassimeres in Suits, made to order, $25, $26 50, $27 50, $29, $30.
Imported French, English and German Tweed Suits, made to order, $32, $33, $35.
Imported Scotch Tweed Suits, made to order, $23, $35, $37 50.
Imported Scotch Bannockburn Tweed Suits, made to order, $35, $37 50.
Fine Imported English, French and German Worsted Suits, made to order, $33, $32 50, $35.
Finest Imported French and English Worsted Suits, made to order, $37 50, $40, $42 50.
Fine Beaver and Worsted Overcoats, made to order, $25, $27 50, $30.
French and English Beaver, Melton and Chinchilla Overcoats, made to order, $30, $32 50, $35, $37 50 and $40.

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—OF—

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GLOVES and MITTENS!

Large Variety of Buck Gloves and Mittens for Men. Woolen Mittens for Women and Children.

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Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled.

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THE ONLY McNICHOLS!

The Only House in St. Louis where You Can Purchase on

INSTALLMENTS, for CASH PRICES

STOVES, FURNITURE, CARPETS!

OR ANYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING. 1024 MARKET STREET.

THE ORIGINAL and only genuine (lock back)

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Almost indispensable to Stockmen, and a very desirable pattern for general use. I also carry the largest assortment of Daggers and Bowie Knives to be found in the city, and everything in FINE Cutlery.

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Special Bargains!

In Short Lengths of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LINENS and DOMESTICS. Also

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Of HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LACES, RIBBONS, Etc.

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FURNITURE!

Carpets, Stoves, Mattresses, Bedding and Housefurnishings Generally, at LOWEST PRICES.

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A. Albrecht

Was awarded First Premium at the Great St. Louis Fair of 1885. Ball-room Shoes, Dress Shoes, English Walking Shoes, Waterproof Boots and Shoes made to order from $7 upward. Several hundred pair Boots and Shoes for sale which were in my exhibit at the Fair & Exposition Building.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

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MADE FROM $11 UPWARDS.

HERNSTEIN & PRINCE,

PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,

Opera and Field Glasses, Surveyors', Engineers' and Architects' Supplies,

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Artificial Eyes a Specialty.

Newland's College of Midwifery —AND— LYING-IN INSTITUTE

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and in which is connected with a Lying-in Institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September each year.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

are owing to its tonic influence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF

OPIUM

is the pure extract from the drug from which all the hurtful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costiveness or sickness of the stomach attend its use. Price 50 cents. All druggists.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT

415 WALNUT ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

LATEST EDITION.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

Universal Grief at the Sudden Death of the Vice-President.

The Distinguished Statesman's Painful Illness and Dying Moments.

President Cleveland and the Cabinet to Attend the Funeral.

Mrs. Hendricks' Poignant Grief—Sad Scenes in the Death Chamber—Special Meeting of the Cabinet—The President's Proclamation—Sketch of the Great Democratic Statesman—How the Sad News Was Received Throughout the Country—Eulogistic Tributes by Henry Ward Beecher, Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, Senator Evarts and Others—Comments of the New York Press.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

The following are additional particulars regarding the death of Vice-President Hendricks, announced in the POST-DISPATCH's extra last evening:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 26.—Vice-President Hendricks' sudden death last evening was such a shock to the people of this city that they have not yet recovered. It took place just before 5 o'clock last evening, and was unexpected, even to the members of his household. He had been complaining all day of pain, having been taken with a rigor early in the morning which, in spite of all that could be done by his physician, held him in its embrace for an hour. An emetic and an injection administered by Dr. Thompson brought him to and relieved him of an over powering pain in his stomach. Feeling cheerful, he began his perusal of the morning papers and chatted pleasantly with his wife. The severity of the attack had sobered him, however, and he was filled with a fear that something would happen. Of this fear he gave no utterance, however, but it was perceptible in his remarkable anxiety to keep Mr. Hendricks with him all the time. He would not allow her to leave him under any pretext. His fears were realized at noon, when he had a relapse and became deadly ill again. Physicians were summoned once more and all means made to

RELIEVE HIM OF HIS PAIN,

this time with more success than before. The pain was in the abdomen and hot water, leeches and mustard were applied. Recovering from this he was still weak, but not so apprehensive as before. During the afternoon he arose from his bed, which he sought while suffering, but was compelled to return occasionally by spasmodic violent pains in the stomach. A number of gentlemen called to see him during the afternoon but he sent word to them that he would see them in the morning. Towards 4 o'clock he returned to his bed and about 4:30 Mrs. Hendricks, who had been with him every minute during the day, tucked the bed clothes about him and left him to see a lady who called on her with regard to the affairs of a charitable institution of which she was the head. Mr. Harry Morgan, the nephew of the Vice-President and a colored body servant of his, named Tom, took Mrs. Hendricks' place in the bed chamber. Mr. Hendricks was then in much pain, and as it increased he tossed about uneasily. He was anxious to have his wife with him every moment. Tom, the servant, stepped out of the room, leaving Mr. Morgan alone with the Vice-President. Suddenly the latter experienced relief. The pain departed and as his condition became alleviated, he turned to his nephew, saying "I am free at last, send for Kate," meaning that he was free of pain, and that he desired the presence of his wife. The nephew descended to the parlor to inform Mrs. Hendricks and left the Vice-President alone in the room. He delayed his mission slightly, not deeming it urgent, and just before 5 o'clock he informed Mrs. Hendricks that the Governor wished to see her. The lady quietly took leave of her visitor and ran up stairs. Entering his room she moved softly to his bedside, fearing to awaken him from the sleep he was in. She drew close to his side. His face was pale and his eyes half closed. There was a slight drawing away of the lower lip to the right side as seen in facial paralysis. One moment's survey, a touch of the hand to the cold brow, and Mrs. Hendricks instantly realized that

DEATH HAD CLOSED THOSE EYES

and sent the blood away from the face. A quick, startled scream aroused the house. Physicians were immediately received. Dr. Thompson, who lived next door, was on the scene in an instant.

"Can't you do something for him, Doctor," Mrs. Hendricks cried piteously. The Doctor put his ear to the left breast of the Vice-President's body, and, rising, said, "It is too late." Mrs. Hendricks all could was moaned with grief. She bemoaned bitterly the fact that she had been compelled to leave her husband to attend a private matter. The household was stricken with confusion, servants ran about crying bitterly, and the news of the death was spread from mouth to mouth until the whole city was apprised of the mournful event.

The newspapers quickly bulletined the news and extras were rushed out and put on the streets within half an hour afterwards. The news was generally discredited and there was a rush for the houses to see if it was true. The consequence was that a great crowd collected about the Hendricks mansion and the rooms were filled with anxious friends.

THE FATAL INDISCRETION.

Mr. Hendricks' death was doubtless directly due to the fact that he indiscreetly attended a reception the night before in a very light suit of clothes. This reception was at the residence of Treasurer of State Cooper. Mr. Hendricks, who usually wears very heavy clothing on this occasion, put on a light dress suit. A chill taken going to the reception caused him to underestimate his illness at the while in the midst of the assembled guests, but he complained to no one, satisfying himself by departing early. It was before midnight when he left and he reached home without any serious inconvenience. His fears of an attack were allayed by a night of sound slumber, and he awoke in the morning feeling greatly refreshed. Then came the rigor and the subsequent attacks.

His death would have been postponed only a short time, however, as he was in daily danger of an attack of paralysis. He was worked out and his strength was spent. The last seven or eight years he has been working heavily, and in the Presidential campaign he made five or four speeches every day. This, with the pressure brought to bear upon him by office-seeking friends after the inauguration of the President, wore him out completely. He realized his condition at the approach of summer and announced town that he would devote the rest of the year to recreation. He accordingly laid all public business aside and began a vacation which lasted really till his death. He first visited Atlantic City and spent three weeks in yachting, etc., then he visited the resorts along the Northern lakes and afterwards went on a

FISHING EXPEDITION

along the Miami in Ohio. From there he returned home. During October he visited St. Louis. Last week, upon a special invitation, he went to Chicago and took in the fat stock show there. The Chicago Democrats honored him, of course, and he was banqueted and received by the prominent people of the city. He returned here Saturday, since which time he has been indisposed. Dr. Thompson, his physician, said that Mr. Hendricks' death was peaceful, and that it was caused by instantaneous paralysis of the brain and heart.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Action of the Cabinet—President Cleveland's Official Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—President Cleveland received his first intelligence of the death of Vice-President when he was sitting down to his dinner. The dispatch was as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 25.

To President Cleveland:

Vice-President Hendricks died suddenly this afternoon. Disease probably paralysis.

WM. H. ENGLISH.

He was greatly shocked at the news it contained and immediately sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hendricks:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25.

Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the decease of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest trust, while the nation mourns the loss of an honored citizen and faithful public servant.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Shortly afterward he received the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 25.—President Cleveland, Washington: Mr. Hendricks sent me a message in the afternoon to-day, at which time he was greatly unwell only. He died about 4 p. m., no one being present at the actual moment of his death. Dr. Thompson, his physician, thinks paralysis of the heart occasioned his death, which was wholly unexpected. WM. H. ENGLISH.

A Cabinet meeting took place in the evening, and at this it was decided that the President and all the members should attend the funeral. The following proclamation was prepared and after adjournment issued by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON D. C., November 25.—To the People of the United States: Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died today at 5 o'clock at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the United States; that the Executive Mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that fortresses and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The following was sent to the Secretary of the Senate:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1885.—To Hon. Aaron A. McCook, Secretary of the Senate: I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps in conjunction with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to secure a proper representation of Congress at the funeral of the deceased. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

Comments by Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Evarts, Cyrus W. Field and Others.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The news did not reach Mr. Tilden's residence, Greystone, until after 9 o'clock, when it was sent up from the Central Telephone Office at Yonkers. Mr. Tilden, who had remained in the house during the day reading, had retired at an earlier hour than usual, and will not hear the news until this morning.

Mr. Andrew H. Green, who is generally found at Greystone, had left to spend Thanksgiving at Worcester, Mass.

Mr. August Belmont, so long prominent in National Democratic politics, was deeply shocked when the news was communicated to him by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent. "I am very sorry," said Mr. Belmont, "that a great and good man is gone. He was an honest and upright man, and I had a high personal regard for him. I knew him very well. He was my candidate for President in 1876, and had he been on the head of the ticket and not Tilden, then, he would not have allowed himself to be cheated out of the Presidency. He was also my candidate for the Presidency in 1884, and he came very near getting the nomination. When he accepted the second place on the ticket, my admiration for the man ceased. He was a great help to the ticket. The business interests of the country will not be disturbed by his death. A Vice President of the United States is but a figurehead to the United States Senate, and is only important should an accident befall the President."

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt:

"I had only a slight personal acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks. His death will be mourned by the great bulk of the Democratic party. He was regarded by the rank and file as a leader of the Jacksonian order of Democracy. He certainly enjoyed the confidence of a great many men who are prominent in the party councils in the East as well as the West. The Democratic masses always seemed to entertain the mention of his name. I was very sorry to learn of his death."

Ex-Congressman Mahlon Chance of Ohio: "Although I am a Republican, I always considered Hendricks a great statesman. He was a thorough Democrat and the party will miss him, especially during the coming session of Congress."

Henry Ward Beecher

sat in his library engaged in conversation with his wife when the POST-DISPATCH correspondent asked him his views concerning the Vice-President's death.

"I feel very sorry for the family," replied Mr. Beecher.

"And for the country?" interrupted the reporter.

"No, I do not."

"Why?"

"I will tell you. While I regard President Cleveland as the prince of statesmen, I would call Mr.

Hendricks the prince of politicians. Mr. Cleveland has fulfilled every desire of those independent thinking men who sought to secure his election. He has endeavored to serve the people, not party alone. On the other hand, Mr. Hendricks has never identified himself with that class of men who subordinate everything to party. He was a stanch believer in the rule that 'to the victor belong the spoils.' He was a man of excellent character, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, and a believer in the Episcopal doctrine. His domestic circle, I am told, was one of extreme happiness. Of his public life I can't speak so highly. Possibly he may have had before his death more friends among the Democratic party than Mr. Cleveland. This may be attributed to the fact that the Democratic party, at least in my opinion, don't sincerely believe in civil service reform."

"Do you think that had the President instead of Hendricks died, the present policy of the Administration would be perpetuated?"

"No; I don't believe Hendricks has influenced a single appointment made by the President. Mr. Cleveland has been President and is President. I believe that had Mr. Cleveland died and Mr. Hendricks succeeded him, dismissal would have followed dismissal, and a radical change would characterize the Administration. It would have been an Administration in interest of the party, not of the whole people."

"What effect, if any, will Mr. Hendricks' death have upon the Administration?"

"None at all. The Vice-President scarcely ever has much to do with the policy the President may pursue. His duties are to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. While the family of Mr. Hendricks has my deepest sympathy, my heart is filled with thanksgiving that Mr. Cleveland and the Government still live."

Jay Gould

said: "The news of Vice-President Hendricks' death is a surprise to me. He was a great man and an able lawyer. His death will have no effect at all on the material interests of the country. There are 65,000,000 people here who can take care of themselves, and the death of even the greatest man among us would not cause a ripple. As for the market, I do not believe the news will affect it in the least. True, Senator Edmunds will probably succeed to the presidency of the Senate, but that will not affect the Administration at all. The contingency of his succeeding the President is too remote to consider."

Cyrus W. Field was seen on Fourth avenue car last night by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent, who conveyed to him the news of Hendricks' death. "What, Hendricks dead?" he exclaimed. "I am grieved to hear it." Then a smile spread over his countenance as he said: "Edmunds is in luck. It is curious, isn't it?" Edmunds became Vice-President on the death of Garfield and now he again occupies that place. How very near the Republicans are again to the Presidency of the United States!"

Congressman Abram S. Hewitt: "I shouldn't think Mr. Hendricks' death would have the slightest effect politically. The Vice-President has no political influence or power. He appoints no committees and has no say, except in the case of a tie, but so far as influence goes, he has none. He merely keeps order in the Senate."

Senator Evarts

said: "I am surprised. His illness must have been brief; some trouble of the heart, probably." In reply to inquiries Mr. Evarts spoke sparingly, and begged to be excused from going at length into speculations respecting the future. "The result of Mr. Hendricks' death," he said, "of course, will be to give the Republicans the presidency of the Senate, and whoever is elected does not lose his vote in that body. I doubt whether an extra session will be called to elect a president, as the time is now so short before the regular assembly of Congress and the functions of the Vice-President cease and devolve on the presidency of the Senate. Still this is a matter for President Cleveland to determine, and no one's opinion goes for aught on the question. Nor do I do not care to express an opinion as to the possible successor of Mr. Hendricks. That is for the Senate to determine, and there is no rule of precedence that would give any one Senator a claim to the position. Yes, we are left without a successor provided for in the possible event of the President's death," Mr. Evarts went on musingly. Mr. Hendricks did not contemplate the contingency when the senate adjourned without a temporary president in his absence, and I suppose every man knows the condition of his own health better than any other. There was some discussion of the contingency at the time; well, there was discussion, but some talk; but we had no anxiety to press the point, in which the Democrats were more interested."

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

"Congress will probably take speedy action now to arrange for the succession to the Presidency of the Government," was suggested.

"I presume that something will be done," responded Mr. Evarts. "It has always been my opinion that the present law was unconstitutional, and I so contended in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In the first place, the Constitution does not give to Congress the power to declare who shall be in the line of succession, but only what officer shall fill the vacancy, and moreover, it forbids members of Congress from holding any office under the Government. But, of course, there was a great deal of uncertainty about the matter when it was under discussion originally. The objection to the present law is that it may give, in the course of succession, the office of President to the opposite party, thereby thwarting the will of the people as expressed at the polls. Suppose that the Republicans had held the Presidency in case of a vacancy, that of the Vice-President and the President of the Senate, the Speaker of a Democratic House of Representatives would fill the office. Under the law passed by the Senate, preserving the succession from the Secretary of State down through the Cabinet, is probably the best arrangement, and it certainly is constitutional. Congress did not seem to care sufficiently about the subject, and so we are left without any provision for the President as succession in the contingency suggested above. No one can say what will be done now, for the Vice-Presidential function have fallen into the Republicans' hands. It was desired that the new succession should be taken out of politics by Congress, because of the fact that both the Vice-President and the Speaker were filling their offices, and the discussion would not be influenced by any considerations regarding different reactions of parties in regard to Mr. Hendricks' character. Mr. Evarts said briefly: 'His position as a lawyer was a prominent one; he held a high station and was prominent as a Democratic politician. As affecting politics, all I care to say is, that his personality and influence in the councils of his party will be missed."

PRESS COMMENTS.

What the Leading New York Papers Say Editorially This Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The WORLD says: "The death of Vice-President Hendricks falls upon the country so unexpected and with such awful suddenness that it will be a shock as well as cause of deep grief to the people. No one can fail to be fearfully admonished of the uncertainty of human life and the vanity of human calculation when a man thus prominently before the eyes of a whole nation, just enter ng upon the high honors bestowed upon him by the people, seemingly in perfect health and vigor, passes away almost without warning and leaves a blank on the structure of the Government, as well as in the social circle and by the domestic hearth. All over the United States, in all parties and among all descriptions of men, there will be genuine heartfelt sorrow at the nation's loss. As an active aggressive statesman, strong in his convictions and stanch in his constancy to the Democracy, Hendricks naturally was honored by political enmity and the noisome criticisms of Republican organs. But no opponent could gainsay his ability and no assailant of a partisan type ever dared to question his purity and his honesty. In his long public life he had filled the highest posts of honor and trust in his State, and all but the very highest in the United States, and he came out or them all with a clean, unsullied record as a public servant; and with the increased respect, confidence and affection of his party. The higher the trust bestowed upon him by his party, the more brilliantly among the ranks of his Democracy. The death of the Vice-President will materially affect the situation in the Senate. Factional opposition to the Nationl Administration has been urged by less scrupulous members of the Republican majority. It was felt by the people that Mr. Hendricks' influence, ability and strength as a presiding officer would be a wholesome restraint upon those who are bent and a unable and to those Republicans who would deserve such an unwise and un-American policy. But the Republican President protem of the Senate now becomes its permanent presiding officer until the Vice-Presidency shall again be filled by an election, and it is to be feared that with a Republican in that important position conservative resistance will be weakened and the will of the more violent Senators will bring danger of prevailing. The political effects of the loss the country has sustained must not, however, be now considered. It is only fitting in this hour of sorrow to condole with the people in what is a national affliction, to express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and to pay such weak tributes as words can convey. His public career was full of honor, his private life was without stain."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "Mr. Hendricks has been conspicuous as a public man for more than forty-five years. Adopting the Democratic faith at the beginning of his career, he was faithful to it to the last. There was no eccentricity and no compromise in his political ideas. The doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson were his doctrines, and he held fast to the traditional states manship of his party. He belonged to the people, and knew nothing of the Pharisaic and federalist pretensions which bolds them in distrust and contempt. His political speeches were filled with this spirit, and, like his forensic arguments, commanded respect by their breadth, elevation, vigor of reasoning and catholic compass and vaness. In social life Mr. Hendricks was dignified, kindly, cordial, unaffected and generous. His sympathies were never denied to any deserving cause, or to any young man ambitious of usefulness and honor. Happy in his home, beloved by his fellow citizens, his life was enviable; and although he did not fulfill all the days that his friends wished and hoped for him, his death, too, was enviable. He rests from his labors, and the sorrow and affectionate esteem of the country follow him to the tomb."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "Mr. Hendricks was a type of the sincere and earnest partisan Democrat, of upright personal character and considerable abilities, whose sympathies were too narrow, whose views too restricted to permit him the place in political history to which he aspired. He is said to have regretted after the Presidential canvass of 1880, and when he was recovering from a severe illness, to the question whether he was out of politics, that he would never be out of politics till he was in his grave, and, the remark was characteristic of him. A member of the State Legislature at the age of 28, and, shortly after the Constitutional Convention of his State, a member of the House of Representatives and of the United States Senate, Governor of his state, candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and afterward Vice President, the time actually spent in public office represents but a small part of his restless, persistent, zealous activity in politics. He was, however, not a progressive Democrat, and it was well known that he had little liking for the principles represented by the head of the ticket on which he was elected. But his partisanship never took him to a point where his probity was in doubt or his entire fidelity to conscience questioned. The sudden death of the Vice-President again opens the vexed question of the provision for succession to the office of President which was so sharply called to the attention of the country at the time of President Garfield's death."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "The sudden and unexpected death of Vice-President Hendricks removes from the nation one of the most conspicuous public men. By courteous ways and winning manners he was probably the most popular man in his party, and came the nearest to representing its true views and tastes. This fact alone had much to do with the repeated defeat of his efforts to secure a Presidential nomination, as the time had not arrived when the Democratic leaders saw the way open to success with a candidate who professed no aims other than those popular with the masses of the party. Just at a time when the light seemed to be dawning bright on his path his life ebbs away and eventful life is brought to an abrupt and peaceful close. It was only a few days ago that he was rejoicing over what seemed to him an indication of returning Democratic sense in the defeat and rejection of David B. Hill for Governor of this State. The current of Democratic thought seemed to be setting in all natural directions, and death arrived until another national convention and it is possible he would have been a more formidable candidate than ever before."

THE OBSEQUIES.

The Sergeant-At-Arms of the Senate to Take Charge of the Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 26.—The flags on all the public buildings here are at half mast this morning, and forces of men are engaged in putting up the insignia of mourning, out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks, who died last evening. In several of the city churches today the Thanksgiving services were turned into memorial services, and Bishop Knickerbocker of the Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Hendricks belonged, abandoned his services altogether. Early this morning Hon. W. H. English received a dispatch from the Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate asking for information about the time and place of Mr. Hendricks' funeral, of which he will take charge. An answer was not returned immediately, as the arrangements had not been made. At Mrs. Hendricks' suggestion, a number of prominent gentlemen, personal and political friends, were called in to consult over the matter. A committee, consisting of Gen. Harrison, W. H. English and Chief Justice Niblack of the Supreme Court was appointed to take general charge of the arrangements for the funeral and public meetings. The body, which was embalmed this morning, will remain at the residence until Sunday noon, when it will be removed to the Court House to

LIE IN STATE

until Monday evening, the local military companies and a detachment of regular army men doing guard duty. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral at noon on Tuesday, Dr. Jenckes, the rector, and Dr. Fulton of St. Louis officating. The services will be those of the Episcopal Church, and there will be no sermon or memorial address. The burial will be at Crown Hill Cemetery, north of the city. Governor Gray will issue a memorial proclamation to the citizens of the State this evening, and the State House is already covered with emblems of mourning. All the public offices and business houses here will be closed on the day of the funeral.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

were received this morning from hundreds of prominent men all over the country, among which were the following:

"GRAYSTONE, NEW YORK, November 26.—Mrs. T. A. Hendricks—I am inexpressibly shocked by the surprising and painful intelligence of the sudden closing of the career of your husband. He has fallen with the honors thick upon him and in the acme of his popular esteem. In your personal bereavement I deeply sympathize, while in common with the whole country, I deplore the loss of Mr. Hendricks as a public calamity. [Signed,] SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., November 26, 1885.

Mrs. Hendricks:

Accept for Mrs. Davis and myself our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your greatest sorrow and deepest bereavement.

[Signed] DAVID DAVIS.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—The sympathy of Mrs. Springer and myself is extended on this your great bereavement and the nation's loss.

[Signed] WM. M. SPRINGER.

OTHER MESSAGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—The Japanese Minister, Kuki, sends his very sincere sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks in her bereavement and his deep sorrow at the death of Vice-President, for whom he entertained the highest personal respect and regard. Other similar messages were received from Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, Congressman Ward, Keifer and Cobb of Indiana, John F. Agnew of New York, S. Corning Judd of Chicago, and many others. It was decided to-day not to have a post mortem examination of the remains, Mrs. Hendricks not thinking it necessary, as she is satisfied that her husband's death was the result of paralysis of the heart.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne's Glowing Eulogy of His Honored Colleague.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 26.—The following telegram was sent from here to-day to Indianapolis by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Ex-Minister to France:

"CHICAGO, ILL., November 26, 1885.

"HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—I hear with emotion of the sudden death of our old colleague, Vice-President Hendricks. Yourself, Mr. Hendricks and myself served together in the Thirty-third Congress. I saw much of him afterwards as Commissioner of the General Land Office and as United States Senator from the State of Indiana. Though opposed politically, our personal relations were always of the most friendly and cordial character. In public life he was honest and incorruptible, and never in any schemes or jobs. In private life he was always honored, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. I intend to pay my tribute of respect to his memory by attending his obsequies. E. B. WASHBURNE."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

A Movement to Elect John Sherman President of the Senate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—The Senate, when it meets, will probably be called to order by the Senator oldest in continuous service. This is Senator Morrill of Vermont. Late opinion among Republicans points to the election of John Sherman to Acting Vice-President, as a reward for his work in carrying Ohio. The death of Mr. Hendricks brings Sherman very prominently to the front, and rescues him from the background, where he was thrust when New York and Virginia went so overwhelmingly Democratic. It is a question whether the Republicans would put back Senator Edmunds. He was not popular when in that position during Arthur's term, and was so arrogant in his conduct that few of the Republicans would like to see him back. Senator Ingalls, who was a candidate at the last election of the Senate's President, may be again until the Senate's Republican caucus meets. It would be difficult to say who will be brought to the front, as the situation now is so thoroughly unexpected.

Hendricks' Career.

The dead Vice-President was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 19, 1819. His father's family was of Huguenot extraction, and his mother was descended from the Scottish covenanters. His uncle was Governor of Indiana and his grandfather was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Hendricks family resided at Shelbyville, Ind., during his infancy and at an early age he entered the district school. He entered Hanover College in 1837. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar at Chambersburg, Pa. Subsequently he commenced practice at Shelbyville, and his legal career was marked by persistency of effort and rigid integrity. He began at an early stage to take an interest in politics, and was elected to the Indiana Legislature in the 26th year. Five years later he distinguished himself as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1851 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district. President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he filled it with ability from 1855 to 1860. This same year he ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket against Henry S. Lane, the Republican nominee, and was defeated. He was subsequently elected to the Senate by the Legislature, and was an ardent supporter of the Lincoln plan of reconstruction. At the Democratic convention of 1868, held in New York, Hendricks received 132 votes on the twenty-first ballot. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana, getting a majority of 1,148 votes. At the Democratic Convention in this city in 1876, Hendricks was nominated for Vice-President, and was a formidable aspirant for the first place on the National ticket. After the election of that year, Governor Hendricks retired into private life. He began in 1869 to be mentioned for Vice-President by acclamation. He did splendid work during the campaign, and contributed in a large measure to the result in November. On March 4 of the present year he was inaugurated. It will thus be seen that the deceased Vice-President was identified with public life for nearly forty years, and his entire career was sustained by authority. He was passed away in his 67th year, honored and esteemed throughout the country.

A St. Louis Delegation.

Mayor Francis was asked this morning if he would issue a proclamation about the Hendricks funeral. He said: "No; I think not. The President's proclamation is sufficient, I fancy."

"Will there be any officers attend the funeral?"

"I don't know about that. I'll appoint a delegation to represent the city at the funeral. The delegation will be a representative one."

A Public Meeting.

Mayor Francis has called a meeting of all citizens at the Exposition Hall on Sa urday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of taking appropriate action upon the death of Vice-President Hendricks.

PERSONAL ADORNMENTS.

Some Interesting Facts About What Men and Women Wear.

If there is anything that surely marks the lady or gentleman it is the jewelry worn by him or her. There are few people who do not want to wear some jewelry, while certain articles are absolutely necessary to good dressing. The quantity is of little importance and is purely a matter of taste, but the quality is one of the essentials. The material and workmanship should not only be of the best, but there should be in it that delicate quality which is indescribable except by the term "just the right thing." If it is a diamond, the stone and setting should be just right, and so with a pearl, ruby, sapphire or any other such gem. Such small matters as sleeve buttons, studs and collar buttons are of great importance, and when it comes to finger rings, ear rings, bracelets, brooches, lace pins and jewels of that kind, good taste is of paramount importance. The different elements which make an article in good taste come from material, design, artistic combinations and skillful construction, all of which must be brought into use, and the only way to secure elegant jewelry at reasonable prices is to purchase of a dealer who not only knows how to select and purchase, but who has the means to command the best, and to buy and sell in such quantities as to be able to secure and to be satisfied with small margins of profits. In a large, well-selected stock of this kind one can be sure of obtaining the best at the lowest price, and can at the same time have plenty of choice.

The collection of jewelry—diamonds in every conceivable form, pearls and other stones, and all articles for personal use and adornment—at the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.'s, at Fourth and Locust streets, is unequaled in this country. The articles are rare and beautiful, exquisite in design, material and workmanship. The satisfaction of dealing at an establishment of this kind lies in the fact that one not only gets the best and loveliest, guaranteed with the firm's reputation, but one also gets all of this at the lowest possible price.

A Genuine Curiosity.

A native curiosity is to be found in the person of a bright and beautiful albino girl-child on Broadway, corner of Carr streets, in this city. She is 6 years of age, weighing about thirty-five pounds, 3 feet high, very fair complexion and a magnificent head of hair white as fleecy cotton and eyes that rival in intensity black diamonds. She is the protege of Mr. Mike Cleary and enjoys perfect health.

Could Not Agree.

The jury in the Westlake-Dinkelman suit, a claim for $25,000 damages for an assault on a married lady, were unable to agree after being out upward of twenty-four hours, and Judge Thayer last evening ordered them to be discharged.

THE GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

E. JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

WILL OPEN ON

Friday Morning, November 27, at 10:30 A. M.,

At 414 North Fourth Street, Between Locust and Vine Streets.

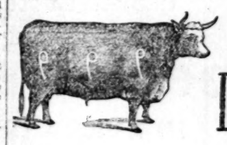
The catalogues of the goods to be sold are in the printer's hands and will soon be ready for distribution. It will well repay any one in want of Choice Goods intended for Holiday Gifts to wait for this Extraordinary occasion.

In the meantime, we give from this date the benefit of our advertised "SACRIFICE SALE" to any one calling at our present store, Corner Fifth and Olive Streets.

Visitors to the city, gentlemen attending the Cattle Convention, will find it to their interest to pay us a visit. Most of them, no doubt, know us, but the present prices we offer our goods at have never been approached anywhere.

Great Bargains in Watches and Fine Diamonds.

E. JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Fifth and Olive Sts.



GUERNSEY LIVE STOCK FURNITURE CO.

We Manufacture such Beautiful Furniture and at such Low Prices that our stock keeps moving continually.

BOSTON DESIGNS

Our Factory and Warerooms are now under one roof, which greatly reduces our expenses.

Our Shops are immense and filled with skilled workmen. Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers and Finishers occupy our entire fifth floor.

EXECUTED IN ST. LOUIS.

2 Rooms Plainly Furnished.
Dining-Room and Bed-Room
20 ARTICLES
FOR $47 00.

12 Rooms Elegantly Furnished,
Rosewood, Mahogany, Ebony
And Walnut, 1 Dining-Room, 8 Bed-Rooms, Nursery and Library, Parlor—158 Articles,
$3,117 00.

SMALL PROFITS.

Our Store is Six Stories High; is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE in the West.

Having 43,000 square feet of floor room, which is equal to 430 rooms each 10 ft square, and our 12 Elevators, 20 Electric Lights, 3 engines run all day.

QUICK SALES.

GUERNSEY FURNITURE CO., 304, 306, 308 Locust St., Bet. Third and Fourth Sts., St. Louis.

IN THE CHURCHES.

The National Holiday From a Religious Standpoint.

Union Services in Many of the Congregations—A Hebrew Service at B'Nai El Temple—Dr. Snyder's Sunday-School.

Union thanksgiving services were held by most of the churches in the city to-day. Owing to the fair weather the attendance was good. The services for the greater part consisted of choir and congregational singing, and a short sermon of thanks for the blessings of providence in the year past.

Church of the Redeemer.

Union Thanksgiving services were held at the Church of the Redeemer this morning at 11 o'clock. The congregations of the Kossuth Avenue Presbyterian, Hyde Park Congregational and Third Congregational churches participated. Rev. Mr. Sliles delivered the sermon.

Church of the Messiah.

The Sunday-school and congregation of the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Dr. John Snyder, united to-day in a special Thanksgiving service. After an anthem by the choir consisting of Miss Branson, Miss Cregg, Mr. Heim and Mr. Wiseman, a responsive service was given, interspersed with hymns. Rev. Dr. Elliott and Dr. Snyder delivered brief addresses.

Union Episcopal Services.

There was quite a large gathering at the little Mount Calvary Episcopal Church, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues. The occasion was the uniting of four Episcopalian congregations in Thanksgiving, and the services for that reason were interesting. The rectors of St. John's, the Oak Hill and the Good Shepherd Episcopal Churches participated in the Thanksgiving services, which were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Newton of the Church of the Good Shepherd, followed by the singing of a hymn by the Mount Calvary Church choir.

The sermon of the day was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, rector of St. John's Church, the subject of his discourse being the day and its object, viz., Thanksgiving. The choir was led by Mrs. Young, organist.

The Christians.

The congregations of the four Christian Churches assembled for union Thanksgiving services at the Eighth and Mound Street Christian Church at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Reverends Grafton and H. W. Johnson of the Fourth Christian and Rev. C. S. Blackwell of the Central Christian Church were present and participated in the services. Rev. W. Hopkins of the Eighth and Mound Street Church delivered the sermon from the text "Behold the Goodness and the Severity of God," from the eleventh chapter of Romans. Congregational singing of the hymns, "Oh Tenn Feast of Every Blessing" and "Precious Promise" followed.

Union Methodist-Episcopal Church.

There was no union service at the Union M. E. Church this morning, the congregation and Sunday-school alone being present. A special service had been prepared and special efforts were made to make it interesting and appropriate. The musical programme was especially good, and was given by a quartette and chorus consisting of the following: Sopranos, Mrs. A. L. Rosemeyer, Miss Clara Dorn, Miss Cummings and Miss Olga Dorn; altos, Mrs. Nellie Uhl, Blachly, Mrs. T. H. Mayhew and Miss Carrie Sheip; tenors, Messrs. J. L. Ensinger, T. H. Mayhew and W. E. Mayhew; basso, Ed Bierer, L. Gregory and H. H. Tusten; organist, E. M. Read.

The programme was as follows: Organ prelude, Chorus, "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass Hymn for congregation, "Come you my people, come." Anthem for choir, "Praise ye the Lord;" A. Adams. Hymn, "America." Scripture lesson, Rev. Dr. C. P. Mason presided the sermon, taking as his text: "Wherefore dota a living man complain?" Jeremiah iii, 39.

Pilgrim Congregational Church.

At the Pilgrim Congregational Church the following congregations and pastors joined in Union Thanksgiving service: Pilgrim Congregational, Rev. Dr. Goodell; Second Baptist, Rev. W. W. Boyd; First Congregational, Rev. J. G. Merrill; Third Baptist, Rev. John M. Greene; Fifth Congregational, Rev. G. C. Adams; Delmar Avenue Baptist Rev. Wm. C. Harris. The musical programme was rendered by the following choir: Prof. C. P. Morrison, organist; Mrs. Bouvier, soprano; Mrs. Oscar H. Bollman, alto; Mr. Ehwanger, basso, and Mr. Jos. Macilvain, tenor.

The following is the programme: Soprano solo and quartet, "Thou Valest the Earth," Calcott; alto solo and quartet, "Oh, Lord, How Manifold Are Thy Works;" quartet without accompaniment, "Sing His Praise," Mendelssohn; original hymn by choir and congregation, "Christian Empire," T. W. Hoyt. The congregational singing was led by M. Fassett with the cornet.

The devotional exercises were opened with a Thanksgiving prayer by the Rev. George C. Adams. Rev. Wm. C. Harris read from the scriptures, and Rev. W. W. Boyd D.D. preached the Thanksgiving sermon, the subject being "The Sacrifice of Praise." The church was beautifully decorated with autumnal leaves, flowers, grasses and sheaves of grain.

This evening the Temple Quartet of Boston will give a concert for the benefit of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Pilgrim Church.

The United Hebrews.

The three Hebrew Reformed congregations, B'Nai El, United Hebrew and Shaare-Emeth, united in service this morning at the B'Nai El Temple, Chouteau avenue and Twelfth street. There was a good attendance and the service was specially arranged for the day. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. S. H. Sonneschein, of the Temple Shaare Emeth, an eloquent extemporeffort, acknowledging the bounties enjoyed by the nation, and the prosperity prevailing throughout the land. The reading of the law and the replacing of the scrolls preceded the sermon of the day, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Messing of the United Hebrew Temple. The reverend gentleman in dwelling upon the causes for gratitude made special allusion to the public school system as one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by the people of this country to-day. He condemned the efforts of some people to undermine its usefulness. The closing prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. M. Spitz of the B'nai El Temple. The Rev. H. Pasert of the same temple assisted in the reading.

The musical programme for the service was arranged by Mr. C. W. Ohm, the organist of the B'nai El Temple. The following ladies and gentlemen comprise the regular choir of the church: Miss Edna Mathews, soprano; Mrs. E. Ealer, alto; Mr. B. Dierses, tenor; Mr. Joseph Saler, bass. They were assisted to-day by Mrs. Ohm, soprano; Miss Lizzie Schuster, alto; Mr. F. J. Doerr, tenor; and Mr. Oscar H. Bollman, bass. Gounod's chorus "Glorious is the King of Israel;" a trio, "The Holy Jehovah," Gounod, and Haydn's "Song to the Lord" were rendered in an effective manner.

First Presbyterian Church.

The Thanksgiving union service at the First Presbyterian Church this morning was well attended, the congregation being composed of members of the First, Second, Central and Grand Avenue Churches. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Upon the railing of the platform were gathered in rich profusion and in an arrangement which set off to the greatest advantage their rich and varied tints, fruits and vegetables and flowers. Beneath them were ranged sheaves of ripened grains and the whole was backed by a choice collection of pot flowers in full bloom. The chandeliers of the church were enveloped in sheaves of oats, the effect of the entire decoration being remarkably fine and reflecting great credit upon the artistic taste of Mrs. W. L. Holland and Miss Mitchell and Beasley. The platform was occupied by Revs. George Marcus of the First Church, Sun. J. N. Scolls of the Second, R. G. Brank of the Central, A. S. Hollifield of the Grand Avenue, and George P. Wilson of the Lafayette Park Church. The services opened with a doxology and invocation, followed by an anthem by the quartet: "Great and Marvelous Are Thy Works." A responsive reading in which the congregation joined earnestly with impressive effect followed, after which came a responsive chant by the choir and congregation. An anthem, "O, Come, Let Us Sing Unto the Lord," was sung by be quartet. Other fine numbers concluded the beautiful musical service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. P. Wilson, who had for his subject, "The Nation, the best Spears for the Development of Character," and for his text, a portion of the 26th and 33d verses of Isaiah xxvi. "And I will Made of One Blood all Nations of Men * * * That They Shall Seek the Lord." The sermon was very eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. At the conclusion of the services the fruits and vegetables used in the decoration of the church were gathered together and carried to one of the charitable institutions.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

Arthur S. Winston and Miss Delphine Gerard United in Wedlock.

One of the prettiest as well as one of the most impressive weddings that have taken place this season was celebrated yesterday at 3 p. m., at the Second Baptist Church, Rev. W. W. Boyd officiating, and Mr. Arthur S. Winston and Miss Delphine Girard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Girard, being the contracting parties. Misses Nellie Ryan and Lu Jones were the attendants of the bride and Messrs. Phil Gerard and Harry Knowlan performed the office for the groom. The bride wore a costume of white duchess satin, with long train, cloth, caught up full over the hips, and fell from side plaits; full hip panniers edged in orient al lace; corsage a pointe, made high in the neck, with garniture of oriental lace and clusters of orange blossoms. The beautiful red gold hair was worn in long curls and lightly covered with the diaphanous folds of the long tulle veil, falling from beneath a coronet of orange buds.

After the church ceremony the bride and groom repaired to the home of the bride, 206 S. Seventh street, where a reception to friends was held. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. L. Gerard, Mr. W. D. Winston of Richmond, Va. (of the Scotch Cap cigarette fame), Messrs. C. S. Crane, Percy Taylor, Gordon W. King, W. T. Brown, E. C. Thurber, W. H. Jackson, Charles Stumpf, Charles Wesson, Eli Pressley, Captain and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Steppe, Miss Mary Ryan, Mrs. Ryan, and Mrs. Rosaire Pretaboy.

"Guess at This."

The beans which are contained in a "Cream City" cheese box will be counted by ten prominent business men on saturday afternoon, in the office of Hofmann Bros.' Produce Company, Nos. 700 and 702 N. Second street.

Fine Butter and cheese a speciality.

No Turkey in Theirs.

Louis Gardeman, who resides on the Morganford road, south of Arsenal street, with two children, aged 8 and 6 years respectively, and whose wife was sent to the hospital two weeks ago, are reported by the authorities to be in a destitute condition.

A similar report is made regarding August Schuster, residing at 3513 N. Twenty-second street, who is sick with malarial fever, and although expecting pay in addition to his family very shortly, is with his wife and three children entirely without the necessaries of life.

A Daughter-in-law's Suit.

A demurrer to the amended petition was entered last evening in Judge Thayer's court in the Boine slander suit, a claim for damages on the part of Mrs. Boine, a young widow, against her mother-in-law for alleged expressions casting doubts on the cause of death of her son. A verdict of suicide was rendered at the time.

CONTAGIOUS DISEA

Two Resolutions Passed b Cattle Convention To-D

The Proposed Commission on Pneumonia Defeated and substitute Resolution Adopted— tine Against Spanish Fever mended—The Bureau of Industry Vindicated—Proc of To-Day's Session—Lasse Le

The cattlemen came up late, but smi the banquet at the National Stock Yards afternoon. Mr. Sampson, Mr Towne other active members of the Reception C were at their posts early attending to the the visitors. At 10 o'clock there wer hundred men in the front nave of the E building, but the hall was nearly emp cowboy band played time after time to of seats. The delegates soon began to however, and by 10:30 the parquet was The boxes to the left of the stage were by ladies. It was 10:45 when ex-Govern rang for order and introduced the R S. W. Marston for this city, who offered a eloquent prayer of the blessing of Heaven discussions and conclusions of the co At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Wil of Utah presented a resolution of re-pe deaths of Vice-President Hendricks. The which was adopted by a rising vote, follows:

Whereas, The Great Pilot who directs craft has laid his hand upon the bark and to the haven of eternal rest and peace of name has been long illustrious, whose memories is out in golden letters, whose heart moved by the sweetest, noblest thoughts a life was consecrated to his country's go Thos. A. Hendricks.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' tion, in convention assembled, feel in sorrow and regret at the untimely end dem honored citizen and esteemed statesman, the president of the association transm sorrowing wife of the deceased the heart pathy of this convention at her irreparable

Resolutions of respect on the death of Captain King of Texas were passed.

AN INVITATION

from the Denver Board of Trade for the c of next year to be held at Denver was re the Executive committee. The Committee stitution submitted a report recommen adoption of amendments providing for an fee of $10 from individuals of $50 from ass that the annual dues of individuals be $5, and for associations shall not exceed that the Committee on Conference be auth fix the time and place of the next annual of the Association.

It was recommended that the assess ng each member $10 pass.

Judge Thornton said that of the utmost importance the resolution with reference to the time and the next convention pass, as the National Association was compelled to meet at one of the Conference Committee should be free any place which would tend to the consolidation of the two associations. The report was adopted, and the motion carried.

GEN. BRISBIN

introduced another resolution on the death Vice-President, and it was nearly passed some one suggested that one had been

Colonel Hunter resigned his pl ce on the ence Committee in favor of Gen. Brisbin resignation was accepted.

COLONEL H. M. TAYLOR

of New Mexico, agent of the bureau of Industry, was introduced and read a paper subject of "Practical measures for the p of the Range Cattle from Contagious D He spoke of the importance of cattle interests and of the insidious ger to be feared from pleuro-p He advised the employment of scient ans by States and territories, and the quarantining of cattle from districts where the is suspected.

On motion of Mr. B. B. Groome of Ke committee was appointed to confer with tee from the Illinois and Leather Associati subject of branding as follows: Gen Idaho, chairman; secretary Electric Co Thornton of New Mexico, Gwin of, Wyo Pryor of Texas.

The special order of business came was the consideration of the matter of commission on pleuro-pneumonia. the the substitute, which hereby asked Congr proper measures to arrest the pleuro-pneumonia, also came up. A arose over a motion to lay on th made by Hon. Elmer B. Washburne, but on the question the motion was lost, and stitute came up for consideration.

Mr. Ignerson, the author of the substitu in favor of the resolution. He said the was met in Congress anynow, and the cattl just as well put the request in general t was in favor of some quarantine being having strict laws against the disease, but there is any pleuro-pneumonia in the S not, he wanted quarantine.

Ex-Gov. Routt moved that speeches be to five minutes, which was adopted.

Mr. B. book of New York said there little difference between the two resolution Mr. Mercer of Wyoming said that Mr. Salmon had been asked to deliver an addas an attack had been made on the Bureau of Industry, of which he is chief, he would be allowed to speak.

A resolution to suspend the five-minute favor of Dr. Salmon raised a wrangle with and to end that gentleman's speech. Ex-Gov. Routt made a strong appeal for him and a inviting him to speak was passed unan

DR. SALMON

then took the stand, and defended his bur some very severe replies to the gentlemen attacked him. He showed that the scab Missouri herd was caused by a State State Veterinarian selected by the as a practical cattleman and indorsed by tary Commission of the State, composed tica men. He excoriated Mr. Coy and Mr Burns of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange statements with regard to "pleuro-pneum gave the history of the Chicago scare an the cases of pleuro-pneumonia to their la the East. He showed that the disease nounced pleuro-pneumonia by S ate experts and practical cattlemen. He said the trouble in the foreign trade comes America, but from England where the pronounced the disease pleuro-pneumonia, the history of different outbreaks of the He said that state commissions and ex been denounced for calling the disease by name, but they had been vindicated. He course of the Chicago Exchange was by a desire to boom business, was a blunder. He spoke of the immense care had caused. He thought the should be stamped out at once and it was done by a compact body capable of to the matter. This could re the saving of money and immense advantage to the cattle interests.

Mr. Azall of Texas spoke in favor of tion, because he wanted the disease stamped

GENERAL BURNSIDE

of New Mexico said that years the farmers had been Congress to extend the powers of the Co of Agriculture so as to embrace a of Annual Industry. This had been for in order to stamp out diseases. The original meant that the cattlemen should be fre in the face. It would be taxed as an the rich cattlemen of the crush the farmers of the the Bureau of Animal Indu was not all right, as Congress to amend entire interest of the country should be h and should work for the common pleuro-pneumonia would be stamped out that in the language of Sam Jones as well say there is no perdition this side to say that there is no pleuro-pneumonia the Alleghanies. It would be a sipling out been done to pass this resolution. It is a regular department of the

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Two Resolutions Passed by the Cattle Convention To-Day.

The Proposed Commission on Pleuro-Pneumonia Defeated and the Substitute Resolution Adopted—Quarantine Against Spanish Fever Recommended—The Bureau of Animal Industry Vindicated—Proceedings of To-Day's Session—Lasso Loops.

The cattlemen came up late, but smiling, after the banquet at the National Stock Yards yesterday afternoon. Mr. Samuson, Mr Townsend and the other active members of the Reception Committee were at their posts early attending to the wants of the visitors. At 10 o'clock there were several hundred men in the front nave of the Exposition building, but the hall was nearly empty and the cowboy band played tune after tune to the acres of seats. The delegates soon began to pour in, however, and by 10:30 the parquet was well filled. The boxes to the left of the stage were occupied by ladies. It was 10:45 when ex-Governor Routt rang for order and introduced the Rev. Dr. S. W. Marston for this city, who offered a brief and eloquent prayer of the blessing of Heaven upon the discussions and conclusions of the convention. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. William King of Utah presented a resolution of respect on the death of Vice-President Hendricks. The resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote, read as follows:

Whereas, The Great Pilot who directs all human craft has laid his hand upon the bark and taken it to the haven of eternal rest and peace of one whose name has been long illustrious, whose character stands out in golden letters, whose heart was ever moved by the sweetest, noblest thoughts and whose life was consecrated to his country's good, viz., Thos. A. Hendricks.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, in convention assembled, feel inexpressible sorrow and regret at the unexpected demise of our honored citizen and esteemed statesman, and that the president of the association transmit to the sorrowing wife of the deceased the heartfelt sympathy of this convention at her irreparable loss.

Resolutions of respect on the death of the late Captain King of Texas were passed.

AN INVITATION

from the Denver Board of Trade for the convention of next year to be held at Denver was referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee on Constitution submitted a report recommending the adoption of amendments providing for an admission fee of $10 from individuals, of $50 from associations, that the annual dues of individuals shall not exceed $5, and for associations shall not exceed $15, and that the Committee on Conference be authorized to fix the time and place of the next annual meeting of the Association.

It was recommended that the resolution assess ng each member $10 pass.

Judge Thornton said that it was of the utmost importance that the resolution with reference to the time and place of the next convention pass, as the National Cattle Association was compelled to meet at Chicago, and the Conference Committee should be free to select any place which would tend to the consolidation of the two associations. He therefore moved that the report be adopted, and the motion carried.

GEN. BRISBIN

introduced another resolution on the death of the Vice-President, and it was heavy passed before some one suggested that one had been passed. Colonel Hunter resigned his place on the conference committee in favor of Gen. Brisbin. The resignation was accepted.

COLONEL H. M. TAYLOR

of New Mexico, agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was introduced and read a paper on the subject of "Practical Measures for the Protection of the Range Cattle from Contagious Diseases." He spoke of the importance of the cattle interests and of the insidious danger to be feared from pleuro-pneumonia. He advised the employment of skilled veterinarians by States and Territories, and the strict quarantining of cattle from districts where the disease is suspected.

On motion of Mr. B. B. Groome of Kentucky, a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Hide and Leather Association on the subject of branding as follows: Gen. Brisbin, Idaho, chairman; Messrs. Moore of Colorado, Thornton of New Mexico, Swan of Wyoming, and Pryor of Texas.

The special order of business came up, which was the consideration of the matter of a special commission on pleuro-pneumonia. The matter of the substitute, which merely asked Congress to take proper measures to crush out pleuro-pneumonia, also came up. A wrangle arose over a motion to lay on the table, made by Hon. Elmer B. Washburne, but on a vote on the question the motion was lost, and the substitute came up for consideration.

Mr. Kgnerson, the author of the substitute, spoke in favor of it. He said the whole matter would rest with Congress anyhow, and the cattlemen had just as well put the request in general terms. He was in favor of some action being taken, and of having strict laws passed, and, whether there is any pleuro-pneumonia in the country or not, he wanted quarantine.

Ex-Gov. Routt moved that that speeches be restricted to five minutes, which was adopted.

Mr. Babcock of New York said there was very little difference between the two resolutions.

Mr. Mercer of Wyoming said that Dr. D. E. Salmon had been asked to deliver an address, and as an attack had been made on the Bureau of Animal Industry, of which he is chief, he hoped he would be allowed to speak.

A resolution to suspend the five-minute rule in favor of Dr. Salmon caused a wrangle which continued to out that gentleman out until Ex-Governor Routt made a strong appeal for him and a motion inviting him to speak was passed unanimously.

DR. SALMON

then took the stand, and defended his bureau with some very severe replies to the gentlemen who had attacked him. He showed that the scare over the Missouri herd was caused by an expert State State Veterinarian selected by the Governor as a practical cattleman and indorsed by the Sanitary Commission of the State, composed of practical men. He excoriated Mr. Coy and Mr. Washburne of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange for their statements with regard to pleuro-pneumonia. He gave the history of the Chicago scare and traced the cases of pleuro-pneumonia to their inception in the East. He showed that the disease was pronounced pleuro-pneumonia by Eastern experts, private experts and practical cattlemen. He showed that the trouble in the foreign trade came not from America, but from England where the experts pronounced the disease pleuro-pneumonia. He gave the history of different outbreaks of the disease. He said that State Commissions and experts had been denounced for calling the disease by its right name, but they had been vindicated. He said the course of the Chicago Exchange was prompted by a desire to boom business, but it was a blunder. He spoke of the immense loss the loss of care had caused. He thought the disease should be stamped out at once and it should be done by a compact body capable of attending to the matter. This would result in the saving of money and the immense advantage to the cattle interests.

Mr. Axall of Texas spoke in favor of the resolution, because he wanted the disease stamped out.

JUDGE BUCHANAN

of New Mexico said that for ten years the farmers had been petitioning Congress to extend the powers of the Commissioner of Agriculture so as to embrace a Bureau of Annual Industry. This had been prayed for in order to stamp out contagious diseases. The original resolution meant that the cattlemen simply slapped Congress in the face. It would be taken as an attempt of the rich cattlemen of the West to crush the farmers of the East. If the Bureau of Animal Industry bill was not all right, ask Congress to amend it. The entire interest of the country should be in harmony and should work for the common end, and pleuro-pneumonia would be stamped out. He said that in the language of Sam Jones you might as well say there is no perdition this side of hell as to say that there is no pleuro-pneumonia west of the Alleghanies. It would be wiping out all that had been done to pass this resolution. The Bureau is a regular department of the Government, and the commission proposed could get money to carry on its work. He was therefore in favor of the substitute, which simply asked Congress to pass proper laws to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia.

The speech was received with loud applause.

MR. SIMPSON

of Texas moved for the unanimous adoption of the substitute.

Mr. W. A. Kulp of Texas offered as a second substitute a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five to assist Congress in framing proper laws and to report to the convention at the next annual meeting, which was declared out of order.

Gen. Curtis said he wanted it understood that he was not opposed to the Bureau of Animal Industry, but had worked for it. He thought the appointment of the commission would lessen the burden of the bureau.

Mr. Washburne of Chicago said he was in favor of the original resolution and of the substitute or anything else which would stamp out contagious diseases. He spoke for the Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

Gen. Brisbin said he opposed the original resolution and was in favor of the first substitute.

MR. A. C. CLEVELAND.

of Nevada, made the brightest speech of the day. He said he didn't know much about pleuro-pneumonia, but he knew that of all things, the Western cattlemen did not want Jersey cattle for that would be pleuro-no-money. He made a good many sallies against cattlemen and Jersey cattle. He said cattlemen were the greatest cranks in the world. He said a man came to him and wanted to patent a cross between the Jersey and the goat, as an improvement on the Jersey. On the question of adopting the substitute resolution the convention voted unanimously in favor of it, and it was adopted as the sense of the convention. It asked in general terms for proper legislation from Congress for protection against pleuro-pneumonia.

The second resolution from the committee relating to the Spanish fever and law providing for quarantine against it was adopted without discussion.

The Secretary then stated that he was ready to receive the assessment which had been levied by the Finance Committee and adopted by the convention.

MR. R. G. HEAD

of New Mexico submitted a paper on the subject of moving cattle from south to north. He said he submitted it, not as a cattle baron or a Colonel, but as a cowboy on the range. He spoke of the importance of the movement of cattle from south to north, and advocated such movement for watering purposes as of the greatest advantage to both sections. He showed that the present railroad facilities were inadequate to handle the cattle and that shipment at certain times of the year was uncertain, and therefore, while he favored railroad shipment as best he advocated the keeping open of the trail from Texas to the Northwest. Judge Hancock moved that the paper be adopted as part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions and sent to Congress as read. The motion was adopted.

The committee on branding sub mitted a report recommending that brands be made as small as possible, and in a portion of the hide of least value, and that temporary brands be so placed as not to injure the hide. The report was referred to the committee on printing, and was adopted.

Mr. O. R. Lapham of Chicago, representing the Tanners and Hide and Leather Dealers Association appeared before the Convention, but the paper which he presented was made the special order for to-morrow and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Lasso Looops.

Everybody is a cowboy.

There was a large attendance of outsiders today.

The theaters all had a whack at the cattlemen last night.

Pat Dwyer, the 16-year-old correspondent for the Kansas City Star, is a young genius.

James F. Agiar will show the delegates from California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Utah and Washington Territory the principal points of interests in the city to-morrow.

The ladies in the balcony were all in favor of stamping out pleuro-pneumonia. They always did think that pleuro-pneumonia was a run in the country yet and would give a Dan badge to know just what pleuro-pneumonia is.

The members of the Colorado delegation to the Cattle Convention are delighted with the reception and treatment accorded them by the committee having them in charge, of which Mr. Hamilton Donnahy, the chairman, is one of the most active workers.

A BIG SWINDLE.

Dishonest Attorneys Using the Mails to Victimize Alleged Heirs.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—The Post Office Department has received information of a supposed swindle by New York law sharps, operating through a local attorney in West Virginia, upon a considerable number of people who are heirs of an Englishman named Drake. The operators are representing to these heirs, some 700 in all, as reported, that there is a vast estate in England in the name of their progenitor Drake, awaiting distribution, and that certain litigation is necessary for which, of course, they are to pay. The last assessment issued for this purpose was for $16 each for adults of the present generation and for children or unborn heirs in proportion to their rights under the law of descent. The local attorney through whom the enterprise is being operated lives in Ritchie County, and he has succeeded in working up the Drake relationship into a state of infatuation over the early prospects of great wealth. It is thought the case will come under the statute prescribing a penalty for the use of the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

CITY PERSONALS.

Ada Botsford, the daughter of Mrs. A. H. Botsford of 1821 Kennet place is dangerously ill.

Hon. David A. Ball of Louisiana, Mo., a member of the State Senate, is in the city to-day. He has come down to see Sam Jones.

Please state in your columns on Saturday that Mr. and Mrs. Courtney West, with Mr. W. C. Niedringhaus, will spend the winter in Florida.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE Montefiore Circle will give their first ball Thursday evening, December 10, at New Concordia Club Hall, 1511 Chouteau avenue.

TWELVE young lads en composing the West End Circle, tended Mrs. Burns a surprise party at her residence, 2412 Goode avenue, last evening. Music, singing and dancing were the chief amusements of the occasion.

WHILE Mrs. Mewzie and a young lady companion were driving in Wm. Euler's buggy on Russell near Nebraska avenue at 4 p. m. yesterday, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing out the occupants and injuring them.

MICHAEL DEVIN, while laying water pipe on Grand avenue near Manchester road, met with a severe accident at 9 o'clock this morning by the falling of a derrick. His right leg was broken above the knee. Dr. Tuholske attended him, after which he was removed to his residence, No. 2841 Papin street.

AT 3 o'clock this afternoon the corner-stone of the new German M. E. Church on the corner of Taylor and Cottage avenues was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. C. P. Masden of the Union M. E. Church and Rev. Henry Jacohy of the Salem Church were present and delivered addresses. Pastors of other Methodist Churches assisted in the ceremonies, and there was both vocal and instrumental music. Rev. Tu. Hebner is in charge of the new church.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

The Ivory avenue and Carondelet turn clubs give a prize shoot this afternoon at J. C. Fendler's farm, at Luxemburg.

Mr Nicholas Mathias, of Moberly, Mo., is visiting Mr. Frank J. Poupeney at his residence, Robert and Minnesota avenues.

The funeral of Miss Emma M. J. Hurth took place this afternoon from her parents' residence, 317 East Franklin treet, to Oakdale Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

The employes of the Troelicht and Dunker carpet firm, under the directions of Mr. John Pieper, gave a surprise party last night to Mr. Ambrose Pouresly, at his new residence, 6925 Michigan avenue. The event was a total surprise and found Mr. Pouresly in bed. About twenty couple were present and an enjoyable time was had.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

Business was generally suspended to-day in this part of the city.

Thirty-five buildings have been erected this season on College Hill.

Three overcoats, supposed to be stolen, await identification at the Third District Police Station.

Capt. Elw. J. McDonald has succeeded in thoroughly wiping out the gang of river pirates along the North St. Louis landings.

Last night Paragon Lodge, United Order of Honor, gave a literary and musical entertainment at the hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets, for the benefit of a distressed member.

The nuptials of Officer Andrew McClelland of the Fourth District and Miss Amelia Kyg will be celebrated to-night at St. Michael's Church at Seventh and Clinton streets, Father Eustice performing the ceremony.

The North St. Louis Turnverein will give their second concert and ball on Sunday evening, November 29. The programme consists of gymnastic exercises, singing, music and a dress drill by the Branch Guards.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning a fire, caused by a defective flue, broke out in the two-story frame house, No. 1600 N. Broadway, damaging the building to the extent of $75 before the blaze was extinguished. The building is leased and occupied by George Bishop. Mr. Bishop's furniture was damaged by water to the amount of $10.

J. P. McCabe and F. Bonville leave for Pittsburg this evening to complete arrangements for starting up the Belleville Iron and Steel Works. This is a new enterprise for the manufacture of nails and will give employment to 250 persons. The incorporators are chiefly local people, including James Hay, Wm. White and Peter Sinder of Belleville.

TURKEY AND STUFFING.

A Few Thoughts About the Bird Whose Day We Celebrate.

Brief and Brilliant Extracts From Natural History—Thanksgiving Dinner in the Mansion and Poor Man's Home—Familiar Methods of Hunting the Bird—Cranberry Sauce and Celery.

Every dog has his day, and so has every turkey. The turkey's day is Thanksgiving.

A Thanksgiving without turkey would be as cheerless as a Christmas without snow or a New Year's without a well authenticated case of intoxication.

Fortunately no such calamity as this has yet overtaken the human race, and turkey may be expected to triumph to-day on every table in the land—even on the free-lunch table.

And it will be turkey in full dress, with stuffing rammed hard and tight inside of him for the express purpose of having it knocked out of him again by the usual Thanksgiving appetite.

There will be a bouquet of crushed cranberries on his corsage and a floru of flowery celery to grace the decollette arrangement in the neighborhood of the Pope's nose.

Perhaps the turkey's old pal, Plum Pudding, will be brought in to mingle in the festivities, and the array of leguminous friends that will attend will give the occasion an eclat that will surprise the palate of every person who sits down to the feast.

There will be Thanksgiving dinners wherever the materials exist out of which to construct one, and joy will reign in every household that has room for it.

Some hearths will be so crowded with sorrow, though, that there will not be any room for joy, and the sobs that choke some throats will obstruct the passage of turkey and cranberry sauce.

There dinners will be spoiled by grief, but eyes will look through the beads of tears to the rainbow that brightens their skies, and will read in the glad and radiant arch hopes of the future as glowing and sweet as are the memories of the past.

Every turkey will be flavored with sauce from the heart of the person who eats it, and the morsels will taste dry or delicious according to the frame of mind and physical condition of the individual who compasses its destruction.

In the homes of the poor where turkey comes but once a year, when it comes at all, the savory bird's presence will be an event second only in importance to that bareness of the cupboard which hard times bring now and then.

The rare avis will go the accustomed way of hard crusts and dry meats, and the remains of the bird, after sight or ten healthy appetites have passed across it, will look like a planing mill struck by lightning and subsequently strewn by a wind storm.

There is nobody too poor to enjoy turkey, and it should be the prayer of all that at least on Thanksgiving day, there is nobody too poor to have a turkey.

But there is. There are some little rooms in St. Louis this afternoon, cheerless, fireless and foodless, where wan faces and haggard eyes look up to heaven and shrivaled lips and parched throats give voice not to words of thanks, but to appeals for aid.

Thousands are perishing of hunger and tens of thousands are feasting.

Starvation leads its cohorts to the grave and plenty marshals its round-bellied battalions for the banquet.

It's the way of the world—even on Thanksgiving day. Preaching will not change it; altars and pulpits and prayers cannot improve it.

It will go on forever, and the poor will always be in the same fix at Thanksgiving.

And so will the turkey.

So far as history informs us it's all that turkey has ever been good for.

Geese once saved Rome, and other noble birds have mixed themselves up with the patriotism of various nationalities.

But the turkey was either too lazy or had too much sense to go into politics, so the only monuments people have raised to him so far are forks and carving knives.

His memory will live as long as Thanksgiving Day retains its place by the side of the Fourth of July as a National holiday.

But when the generalized gratitude of the country gets down to the level of the particularized article and Thanksgiving is relegated to a back seat with Washington's birthday, then the glory of the turkey will be gone and his memory will perish into similar contempt with the rabbit stew and the wiener-wurst sandwich.

All turkeys are born in the same way, and it is as rare a thing for one to die a natural death as it is to look upon a dead mule.

They come into the world in little oval carbonate of lime packages, and pick their way to daylight through the sides of their shells.

They grow up in ignorance of their aim in life, and are launched into eternity with a dull thud.

They may catch this dull thud on the fly in the shape of a hunter's bullet, or it may come to them when the cook puts them to sleep on the family chopping block.

No matter where it reaches them, it gets there all the same.

It takes them by surprise.

All summer in the well-stock'd barn
The turkey spends his nights and days,
And feeds so well no shadows warn
Him of the oven and the blaze.

Thanksgiving day the turkey wakes,
That bright dream was his last,
The cook his quivering pedals takes,
One chop, and all is past.

Turkeys are of two kinds, wild and tame turkeys. The hunter goes forth into the forest to shoot the wild turkey.

If he is a good marksman he kills him in the midst of his wildness and brings him home tame.

The only reliable tame turkey is the dead turkey and the dead turkey is the only one fit to eat.

That's why people go out into the forest or into their back yard to kill turkeys; because they want to eat them.

Some men are too lazy to go hunting and they only shake dice for turkeys.

These men, as a rule, do not take their turkeys home, but turn them over to the barkeeper to offset the drinks they have.

Occasionally a man who wins a turkey at a raffle starts home with it, and when he wakes up next morning, is unable to remember whether he took the turkey home or the turkey took him.

Other men, who are of an economic spirit and have respect for the clothes and feelings, do their turkey hunting in Union Market.

They stalk around among the stalls until they sight a good fat bird and then shoot it with a two-dollar bill, at 14c per pound.

There are other ways in which turkeys are hunted; but the most popular and convenient way is to hunt it around your plate at the dinner table.

Then it is so nice and gentle that ladies and children can drive it out of sight.

And they do.

And so will you, gentle reader; and when it's fittilating your esophagus and the cranberry sauce makes you cry for more, do not forget to give thanks.

And do not forget, either, that there are roofs around you whose rafters are not wreathed with the vapors of turkey gravy, and whose only joys are ghosts of hops that have gone forever.

REDUCING APPROPRIATIONS.

New Superintendent of the Treasury—Appointments—Washington News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—Concerning the probabilities that larger appropriations will be requested by certain branches of the Government at the coming session of Congress, Judge Holman of Indiana says: "It is absolutely certain that if the Democratic party hope to gain the confidence of the country they must largely reduce the expenditures of the Government. It is possible that our next coming session of Congress one or two subjects will require expenditures beyond the average of recent years, and where such is the case a Democratic House could not hesitate to pass the appropriation and rely upon the justice of the measure for their vindication, but it is certain that the aggregate appropriations for the present year and for a number of years past greatly exceed the real wants of the Government."

Mexican Sugar Exportations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—Consul-General Sutton, in a report dated Matamoras, Mexico, November 5, states that the sugar exports, which for the preceding five years averaged $272,000, have steadily decreased to $14,000 for the half year ended 1884, and have ceased to be important. This is due to the opening up of new home markets by the railways. The changes wrought by the American railways are further shown by the increase of exports from Paseo Del Norte. Those for the last half of 1875 amounted to $12,507 in value, while for the last half of 1884 they aggregated $3,750,000.

Van Rensselaer's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26.—John H. Walsh of Albany, N. Y., will succeed Mr. Van Rensselaer as Assistant Superintendent of the Treasury on the 1st proximo. Mr. Walsh is at present foreman of the Treasury cabinet shop. The Assistant Superintendent purchases all the carpets, furniture and other supplies for public buildings, and a change is made for the purpose of securing the services of a practical mechanic.

CHIEF PENSION CLERK.

D. I. Murphy of Pennsylvania has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau. This appointment is from Chief of the Board of Review.

Doing Quite Well.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 26.—At midnight last night Miss Von Blumen had accomplished 223 miles in her bicycle task. She has rested six hours since the start.

The Dominion.

THE SMALL-POX AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 26.—No new cases of small-pox are reported from Charlottetown, but three deaths occurred Tuesday. Confidence is being restored. The citizens are presenting themselves for vaccination. Advices from Sydney, C. B., state that small-pox is prevailing there.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

REMNANT SALE!

Of Ladies' French and Fine C. Kid Hand-Sewed Button Boots of the best and most popular makes in B, C, D and E Lasts,

$5 and $6 SHOES FOR $3.

Ladies, do not fail to take advantage of this Bargain.
We carry the largest assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the city.
PRICES ALWAYS LOW.

Torlina & Weber, Shoe Dept.,

GLOBE, 705-713 Franklin Avenue.

The Largest and Cheapest Shoe and Clothing House in the West. Look for Checkered Front and Big Globe.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The National Holiday Generally Celebrated in St. Louis.

Interesting Features of the Local Celebration—A Military Review at Lucas Market Square—Foot-Ball and Other Sports at the Union Grounds—The Evening Entertainments.

People who have plenty of work all the year round are taking a holiday to-day, and men who have no work are treating the President's proclamation with the same deference and respect as if they put in twelve hours a day every day in the week from New Year's to December 31. It is Thanksgiving Day, which has been set apart for singing praise and expressing gratitude for all the good things, and bad things, too, that the past twelve months have brought forth. Everybody is observing it as a day of rest and recreation, and at the dinner hour there will be a reckless and wholesale destruction of roast turkey. All the business houses of the city and public institutions are closed, and the wheels of commerce have suspended their revolutions everywhere except in saloons and corner groceries, the former of which serve "Ham and Jerry" to order customers and set a turkey lunch to which even the star-boarder of the establishment is unable to do justice. The letter carriers made one delivery this morning and then the Post Office barred its doors. The Exchange is closed and nothing is doing anywhere except in the way of celebrating, which seems to be even more general this year than any other, probably, because the American public have more respect for a Democratic President's Thanksgiving proclamation than they had for the documents of like character which Republican Executives hurled at them in the twenty-four years preceding 1885.

The Military Review.

The principal celebration of the day was the parade and review of the First Regiment, M. N. G. this noon. It was advertised to take place at 11 o'clock, but the listless crowd of people on Pine and Twelfth streets did not catch the flash of sabres and bayonets on the crest of the street at Sixteenth until 12 o'clock. There were about 300 people on Lucas Market at the time and the cry of "There they come!" brought everybody to the Pine street corner. The crowd then began accumulating since 10:30. In the meantime all was bustle and activity at the Armory. The soldiers were late in arriving, and the companies were slow in forming. Governor Marmaduke was sent for, a company going to the Southern hotel for him. They returned in half an hour with the Governor and his staff, consisting of Adjutant-General Jamison and Captain Bull, on horseback. The Governor was received at the Armory by Col. Meier and Acting-Adjutant Riddorf, Major Comfort and Captain Bob. Goode. The battery under Captain Skipwith

DEPLOYED INTO THE ARENA,

and Governor Marmaduke, from a point in the gallery, reviewed them. This done, the line of march was formed and the company moved down Pine to Fourteenth street, over Fourteenth to Olive, down Olive past the Exposition Building and the cattlemen to Lucas Market square and over along Twelfth street to Washington avenue, the latter was a mile and a half in length owing to the fact that there was no music. There were ten companies in all. Of course the usual curse of a military review or parade in this city marked the occurrence to-day, namely, a large and unmanageable crowd. Although there was enough room for ten times the number that were present, every boy pressed to the front and hampered as much as possible the movements of the companies. Col. Meier and his staff led their forces over to Washington avenue, and them, formed a line and brought them to a parade rest.

THE LINE

consisted of the following:

Co. L, 36 men, Capt. Tilley.
Co. G, 24 men, Lieut. Sinclair.
Co. I, 30 men, Capt. Cavender.
Co. K, 18 men, Lieut. Brandon.
Co. M, 30 men, Capt. Reinhard.
Co. C, 27 men, Capt. Boyd.
Co. A, 35 men, Capt. Cookson.
Troop A, Light Cavalry, 16 men, Capt. Henry.
Sumner and Attuck Guards, thirty-two men, Captain Berzey.

The line extended from Washington avenue nearly to the Olive street. Colonel Meier and his staff, with the exception of Captain Goode, massed themselves on Locust street, about thirty feet in front of the line. Capt. Goode, on a fiery dray horse, charged up and down the square, escaping the crowd. With the assistance of four or five policemen he succeeded in keeping people a few feet away from the line. Governor Marmaduke, Adjutant General Jamison and Captain Bull halted their horses about twenty feet in the rear of Colonel Meier's staff. The Governor at his horse well, but as he had no uniform failed to give the affair the impressement it demanded. He wore a chestnut colored overcoat, buttoned at the throat and

A BROWN DERBY HAT

that looked as if it had been won on a bet on the Presidential election. It was old and weary and it sank in on the crown languidly. The hat was never made for a military review, and it seemed to be conscious of the fact, for it shrank away in a timid, retreating manner. Col. Meier at the proper moment gave the order to prepare for review and the line came to a carry. Then he flashed his sword, saluted the Governor and the whole party rode up to the head of the line. The Governor very straight in his saddle, looked keenly at the soldiers. The ride down the line was slow, the Governor keeping his eye on the line constantly. Turning to the left of the line the party rode along the rear. Some of the men in a company about the center of the line wore their home trousers with a uniform blouse and cap. The Governor appeared to be paralyzed at this unmilitary sight and restituated wildly to Col. Meier. The Colonel shrugged his shoulders and no doubt informed the General that the citizens could not afford to buy uniforms for the boys more than

ONCE EVERY FIFTEEN YEARS,

and that the blasted Legislature always failed to come to the front with an appropriation. At the conclusion of the review the reviewing party resumed its position in the fore-ground of the center of the line and Colonel Meier then gave the order to the companies to pass in review. The captains of the companies brought their men into marching order, and turning them around in platoons, marched them in front of the Governor. The latter, after witnessing the defilement, rode away, leaving the companies to parade and evolute as they pleased and this they did, much to the edification of the crowd. The review was a satisfactory one, and a very pleasant feature of the day.

At the Hotels.

The hotels all presented a holiday appearance this morning. The clerks came up smiling with button-hole bouquets ornamenting the lapels of their coats; the proprietors wore a satisfied air; the guests looked well-fed and happy and goodwill and satisfaction pervaded everywhere.

At all of the prominent hotels Thanksgiving was observed by a specially prepared bill of fare, the menu in some instances equaling those usually selected on such occasions as Christmas and New Year. After dinner the rotundas and offices filled up rapidly with a cosmopolitan mixture of cowboys, cowmen, politicians and merchants, the different callings pursued by the members of the crowd being distinctly marked by their costumes—the cowboy with his rough exterior, loud voice and heavy rawhide boots; the cowman in a make-up a cross between the dress of the inhabitant of the wild, wild West and that of the country merchant; the local prominent citizens in irreproachable black silk hats and plug hat, and last, but not least, the politicians and chronic office-seekers in no particular distinguishable costume and promiscuously on account of their flood conflagrations and highly colored noses and a fondness for lingering near the bar. All appeared to be in jolly good humor, and while their thankfulness was rather too boisterous to be appreciated by a thoroughgoing old church member, it was, nevertheless, sincere and well meant. The crowd surged in and out of the hotel all day long, but at all times there was still a crowd at all of the leading down-town hostleries. It was a truly convention week crowd, good natured and happy, and from all appearances it observed the holiday in fine old style by eating, drinking and being merry.

The Streets.

Notwithstanding the fact that numerous small stores refused to close in the hope of catching the passing stranger, business was generally suspended and the streets had the usual Sunday aspect. There were a great many passengers along the side-walks, but these, as a rule, were dressed in their best clothes and were evidently bent on making the best of their holiday. On nearly all the public buildings flags were displayed, but, being at half-mast were rather a sad reminder of the public loss. The saloons did a good business and the number of men who went in for appetizers for their Thanksgiving dinner came out thoroughly satisfied with turkey and eggnog. A large crowd gathered along the Twelfth street boulevard to witness the military maneuvers, but, aside from this one instance, there was no large gathering anywhere else. The streets in the West End presented a lively appearance at 11 o'clock, and the people who attended divine service were numerous and well dressed. The lovers of the wheel were numerous on the asphalt street of the West End, and were evidently out on getting all the exercise possible without getting too far away from their bases of supply during the noon hour.

Thanksgiving Sports.

The Central High School boys indulged in a foot ball game and a running match at the Union Grounds this morning.

The Thistles and Shamrocers met for the first time in a foot ball match, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at Union Park. A large crowd was in attendance.

The Missouri Amateur Athletic Club gave its first hare and hounds meet at Forest Park at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The run was brought to a finish at about 11 o'clock, and was followed by a dinner. The following members participated: Messrs. Karst and Rhodes as hares, and Messrs. J. H. Greene and F. F. Ling as the pack, and Jos. A. Murphy as the whipper-in.

Thanksgiving Ties.

There were fifty-six marriage licenses issued at the Recorder's office yesterday, the largest number ever recorded in one day. For the convenience of parties desiring to get married to-day the office was kept open until noon, and a few young couples availed themselves of the opportunity to secure a license.

The Railroad Offices.

The railroad ticket offices were closed after the noon hour and the general offices were not opened at all. The clerks were not required to put in an appearance, but the heads of departments were on hand to open the mail. A great many of the employes who reside within twelve hours' ride of the city were furnished with passes to enable them to eat thanksgiving turkey at home.

The Courts.

Thanksgiving was strictly observed at the Court House to-day. The building was closed to the public, and the only visible sign of life within its walls was at the south wing, where one side door stood open for young people desiring to obtain marriage licenses from the Recorder, Clerk Dauernheim remaining at his post until noon for that purpose. All the courts were adjourned last evening until to-morrow morning, and the clerks in the public departments observed the holiday as usual. At the new Custom House the Federal departments were closed, and the Post Office closed at 10 o'clock.

Thanksgiving Festivities.

To-night the B'nai Ei congregation will give a ball at the Liederkranz Hall.

The St. Louis Barbers' Union give their tenth annual ball at Central Turner Hall to-night.

The first reunion entertainment of the Catholic Knights of America will be given at the Exposition to-night.

The Knights of Father Mathew Council No. 13 will give their second annual musical and dramatic entertainment at the Pickwick this evening. Hon. G. O. Fuwer will deliver an address. Chief Sir Knight Hartwell will lead Council 13 in a special programme. The entertainment will close with a hop.

DIED.

BARRY—At 8 a. m., November 25, KATIE BARRY, infant daughter of James and Mary Barry, aged 3 weeks and 3 days.

Chicago ill., papers please copy.

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CITY OF NATCHEZ.....Bixby, Master
Will Leave Saturday, November 27, at 5 p. m.
Packets for Ste. Genevieve, St. Marys, Chester, Ellenburg and Grand Tower.
STR. E. C. ELLIOT.....Lennox, Master
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m.
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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

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Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH.
515 and 517 Market street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1885.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND (Market, bet. Fifth and 6th)—Der Feldprediger.
OLYMPIC (B'dwy, bet. Walnut and Elm)—Shane-na-Lawd.
POPE'S (Ninth and Olive streets)—The Private Secretary.
PEOPLE'S (Sixth and Walnut streets)—Hallen & Hart's First Prize Ideals.
STANDARD (7th and Walnut)—Hot Water.
CASINO (4th, near Walnut)—Great Western Specialty Co.
PALACE MUSEUM (6th, near Franklin av)—1 p. m. to 10 p.m.
PANORAMA (14th and Washington av.)—Siege of Paris.
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS (19th and Locust sts)—Open daily.
STAR RINK—Nineteenth and Pine.
CRESCENT RINK—Compton avenue and Olive street.
EXPOSITION SKATING ACADEMY—Thirteenth and Olive.

AFTER seeing the military and eating their Thanksgiving dinner to-day, the substantial citizens of St. Louis should think of the thanks and the aid they owe to the young men who give so much of their own time and means to the maintenance of our militia organization. The value of that organization to the city and to the State has never been properly estimated, simply because it is worth more as an ounce of prevention than as a pound of cure, and saves us the cost of the latter.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER has declined a challenge from a Virginia editor whom he called a liar. Under the Virginia code nobody can be forced to fight, and a challenge sent answers the purpose of the challenger as well when declined as when accepted—perhaps better. He can pursue the matter no further. In some ruder regions of this glorious Union the man who calls another a liar is not given time to go through the formality of declining a fight. The politeness of consulting his wishes on the subject of fighting is not in vogue.

IT is to be hoped that President CLEVELAND will not be driven from the even tenor of his way by the fear some statesmen express that he will henceforth be in great danger from some GUITEAU, because after Congress meets his single life alone will stand in the way of the assumption of the Presidency by a Republican President pro tem of the Senate. We believe that he is in as little danger from assassination by Republicans as GARFIELD was from assassination by Democrats, and any unusual precautions for his protection would be unworthy of the Spartan dignity and simplicity of his office—a stain upon the character of our Government and its people.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was one of the ablest and noblest of the leading Democrats of the country, and his unexpected death has filled the land with sorrow, for his greatest opponents vied with the men of his own party in honoring both his exalted personal character and his ability as a statesman. Now that he is in no man's way, full justice will be done to his patriotism and to the manly courage with which he obeyed the dictates of his own conscience. He died without a stain on his record. His amiability will no longer be imputed to him as a weakness, nor his personal modesty as a want of courage in leadership. He was not aggressively selfish in his ambition, and never offensive in his egotism, but no man ever stood by a cause he felt called upon to defend with more unflinching disregard for personal consequences.

IF President CLEVELAND should die now under the law as it stands, there would be no one constitutionally authorized to assume the authority of the office, there being no Vice-President, no President *pro tem* of the Senate and no Speaker. The authority is conferred on the two latter by law in the order named, when both President and Vice-President die or are removed. When Congress meets, the Senate will elect a President *pro tem* and the House a Speaker, and the danger of chaos resulting from CLEVELAND'S death, in the meantime, is more imaginary than real. Still a vacancy in the Presidential office has been possible at any time since Congress adjourned, and there is enough serious danger in such a situation to emphasize the heavy responsibility Congress assumed when it neglected to provide against such fearful risks.

THE faster mail obtained for St. Louis by the energetic and persistent efforts of Hon. JOHN M. GLOVER is not only better than it looks, but promises something better still. While it actually shortens the railroad time but a few hours between St. Louis and New York City, the times of arrival and departure are so arranged as to make better connections, and practically render the mail delivery a day earlier. The arrival of the mails from the East at the earlier hour of 5:45 a. m. gives us the opportunity to make an arrangement for the earlier departure of mail-trains from this city to all points West and South, and the advantage such an arrangement would give, not only to the newspapers and business of St. Louis, but to all Western connections, is so obvious that we may confidently expect the co-operation of Kansas City and all commercial centers in securing such expedition. Mr. GLOVER has obtained for us, not precisely what St. Louis has been begging and working for for ten years past, but the next best thing, and something that will soon pave the way to a concession of all that we have demanded.

THE WAY OUT.

There is a loud outcry against the participation of Congressmen in the distribution of patronage. We are told that it leads to office brokering on their part and to the formation of syndicates among them to "boss" the politics of their States and of the Union. That this means a confusion of legislative and executive duties and responsibilities unfavorable to the proper discharge of either, and tending to break down the original adjustment of functions, checks and balances among the several branches of the Government, is true. The scrambles, the bickerings and the bargainings over the appointment and disposal of patronage will not only occupy the time of members to the detriment of legislation, but must compromise their independence as members and that of each house as a body.

But the proposition to make it a misdemeanor for a Congressman to give unsolicited advice does not strike at the root of the trouble. Congressmen are consulted and their advice is solicited because the President and Cabinet are overwhelmed by the rush of office-seekers and so overtasked by the labor of investigating indorsements and qualifications that they are glad to turn over a large part of the responsibility to the State delegations. The most laborious administration would be over-burdened by the trouble and responsibility of making all the appointments without such aid as Congressmen now give, and an easy-going one would surrender the whole business to them. The evil of it will grow with the growth of the Government's business and the multiplication of offices.

The only practical solution of the problem yet suggested is the one proposed by the New York WORLD and expressly provided for by the Constitution, where, after conferring the appointing power on the President, it adds: "But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior offices as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." Why not try the simple, but hitherto untried, remedy pointed out by the Constitution before resorting to the novel machinery of boards of commissioners? Is not the machinery provided by the wise framers of the Constitution worthy of a trial?

A very large part of the appointments can be very appropriately vested in the heads of departments under such regulation as Congress may prescribe, and another large part in the courts having jurisdiction of the districts in which the appointees are to serve. It seems practicable to provide the needed relief in this way without impairing the vigor of the executive or muddling the responsibilities of the several branches of the Government. Such a relief would insure us a better Congress, an executive with some time to attend to other matters than providing places for followers, and a civil service largely emancipated from machine influence and party servitude.

AN editorial reference in the POST-DISPATCH to the arguments against the management of her own gas works by the city of Philadelphia was used in the discussion of the gas bill the other night, and it is but just that the other side of the story should be told. While it is charged that the municipal management of Philadelphia's gas works is profligate and wasteful, a source of corruption and an obstacle to municipal reform, the fact remains that Philadelphia has fared far better than any city which has obtained its gas supply from private companies. While it is admitted that Philadelphia pays more than $1,200,000 a year in excess of the sum which an honest and capable administration of her gas works would impose upon consumers, the fact remains that the people of Philadelphia have it in their power at any time to save this amount if they choose to do so by reforming the management, while New York City, held fast in the power of six "competing" companies that have pooled, is compelled to pay an excess of over $4,000,000 a year on their watered stock, and her people are helpless. In spite of corruption and bad management, Philadelphia's gas works have paid for themselves, earned several millions besides for the city and supplied gas for street lamps and public buildings free of cost, and to private consumers at such a low price that the average, including the gas consumed in street lamps and city buildings, was $1 00—the net cost of the whole to the public being only $1 22. It is claimed that a more honest management would reduce the cost to less than $1, and, as no private company offers to supply gas at the present rates, the prospect is that the works will not be sold. Compared with the predatory rings, whose stealing of $1,200,000 a year does not raise the cost of gas to Philadelphia above $1 22, the monopoly that makes us pay more than twice that price is certainly more than twice as rapacious. That its influence in politics is less corrupting is a proposition the public mind is not quite prepared to accept.

IS IT not a little hypercritical to accuse the Council of surprising the public by precipitate action in passing that gas bill? It had passed the other House last year after full discussion and consultation with the City Counselor. It had been pending in the Council ever since, awaiting the report of a special committee that had spent a month investigating the gas question in Eastern cities. How much longer should the Council have waited for information or for better bids before taking some action in the direction of securing gas for the people at fairer prices? The idea that action now was taken to shut out more favorable propositions after all this delay is hardly tenable. It shuts out nothing—grants no exclusive privilege. But the main allegation against the bill is not the price it fixes on gas, but the possibility that the franchise will be used only as a means of compelling the old companies to pay the Water Gas Company for withdrawing from the field. We certainly do not wish to aid any such blackmailing project as that, but the public is more interested in securing cheaper gas than in protecting the old monopoly, and the question is how can we attain that object with any concession that is better guarded against misuse than this one seems to be? The city authorities should omit no possible precaution in dealing out franchises to any corporation, but there is such a thing as being entirely too timid and particular about measures for the emancipation of St. Louis from the power of a greedy monopoly.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

The American Paintings.

ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1885.

To the Editor of the POST-DISPATCH:

I sincerely deprecate a newspaper controversy, and hesitate to take part in what might seem to be one. But the letter which appeared in Tuesday's issue of your paper, signed "Fair Play," is so unjust, without meaning to be so, that I am forced to answer it, as the author of the criticisms of the collection now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts.

For a general denial of his accusations I beg to refer him to a careful reading of these articles. In these he will find fully explained the writer's idea of sincerity, and a complete answer to his undignified objection that a detailed mention of four of the pictures did not constitute a review of the entire collection as advertised in the sub-heading. He must be aware that reporters are not always responsible for the headings to their articles. Lastly, the objection is a petty and superficial one, and shows the extreme insecurity of a position that relies on trivial technicalities for support.

For his next objection it would seem sufficient to remind "Fair Play" that "a recapitulation of the progres, and tendencies of American Art" is not synonym us with "a recapitulation of the mental progress of our artists," unless the expression of the art is a sincere one. And it is hardly necessary to state further that if American art, as it is represented in this collection, were a sincere art, the need of the review given would be obviated, and the criticisms unjust and absurd.

The object of my article was, as the object of every critic—in should be, an honest and an earnest one, namely, the elevation of our art by the elevation of our standard, and if "Fair Play" can show wherein one single criticism was unjust, however severe and seemingly cruel the criticism was, he will render the public and the writer a service.

Or if he can show us that the demands made of the American artists were inconsistent with the dignity, the earnestness or the truth of the highest and greatest of artists, or that, if these demands were fully answered, the result would be the decadence instead of the advancement and ennobling of artists and their art, I will retract my words and begin anew the study of the aim of art.

It is worse than idle to be led over side issues and quibble about petty technicalities, so long as the main vital question remains unanswered "Are these things true of our art?"

We must be honest with each other and with our art if we hope to have an eternal place in the art nations of the world, or if we hope to have the best possibilities of American artists achieved. Nor can we assume a milk and water standpoint. We must have deep and strong convictions and be intolerant of all small and trifling spirits who would hamper the progress to a complete realization of our most earnest hopes.

Another point in "Fair Play's" mild protest is positively unkind and unworthy the non-partisan or cursorial. He says the writer compares the works "of many of our young Americans" with the productions of the mature minds of European artists. The writer instituted only one comparison in the first article—that between the pictures of Gifford and Thompson.

Is not Gifford "one of our best?" Was not his picture chosen one of four from a collection of 157 to receive a prize of $2,500? What is unfair in this? Nay, it is following exactly the suggestion of "Fair Play." The other comparison was drawn in the article of Saturday, between Clinedinst's picture and that of Julien Dupre; the former a young, unknown American, the latter a French artist of distinguished international reputation. And the comparison was in favor of the modest production of this young struggling American artist! Is this unfair to a "young American artist?" All other mention of the foreign pictures was to direct the readers' attention to the influence of spirit, and not to any difference of technique. It was not necessary to bring in either Thompson's or Dupre's picture, since there are others by Americans which will answer in a less degree the same requirement. We have only to substitute the work of Platt for that of Thompson to find the best of Gifford's art, or Van Elten for Dupre, to see the superb presence of character in the work. With my confidence of foreign exhibitions we have nothing whatever to do It is for us to consider this collection, not in comparison with a possible collection at Versailles, but in comparison with what it might and would be if our men were really in earnest. As for the last objection in "Fair Play's" letter, I am sincerely sorry to misunderstood the motive of the announcement that the "collection was erroneously called the Prize Fund Exhibition, as not more than half of the pictures shown were on that special occasion."

And yet if he will consider for a moment he will see how illogical his position is. If no official announcement had been made, how could the statement be construed into a sum of any kind? As a matter of fact, the statement was made to correct the impression that several newspaper notices had given, and was meant only to bring a state of affairs to notice. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the management of the exhibition, and on all who were interested in bringing it about. It speaks a generosity and an interest which could only be born in this country, and the articles in question were an injustice if they intimate in the remotest degree that anybody but the artists who created them are directly responsible for the pictures.

I cannot believe that the position assumed by "Fair Play," that we must not have a high ideal because our art is young and crushed with difficulties, is anything but an inspired one. I heartily agree with what he says of the difficulties surrounding American artists, and I lament them as much as he does. But while I am aware of them, and regret that they must exist and do what I can to overcome them, I cannot forget the pessimistic trials of France who labored in sorrow, want and neglect and gave out his great soul day after day in the midst of misunderstanding, scorn and indifference. That man who was humble, patient, tender, kind and true to the weary end.

Shall we demand this greatness of soul in our artists, or shall we fill the columns of our journals with dishonest and meaningless satisfaction of every hunger-ty thing may be intimate on canvas—simply because they are the fruits of young American art?

Very sincerely, CRITIC.

Gould Making a Flank Movement.

SARCOXIE, Mo., November 25.

To the Editor of the POST-DISPATCH:

The POST-DISPATCH'S old friend, Jay Gould, has a corps of engineers surveying a line of road to connect the present terminus of the M. P. at Carthage with a branch of the Iron Mountain now terminating at Batesville, Ark. The route contemplated is from Carthage to Sarcoxie, to Verona, to Goodin or Forsyth, thence to Batesville, a town of some importance on White River. The practicability of this move is found in the fact that this missing link of 130 miles connects itself to several lines on railroads, and gives Mr. Gould a short cut to Kansas City out of the Gulf's Southern territory, besides affording him another feeder for the Union Pacific road; necessary by the thrifty preparations now going on at Red Fork to compete the Frisco to Albuquerque. This movement rather takes us by surprise—flattering, of course, as the great m.n.—stock and nursery interests are very much hampered by the arbitrary division of our railmaster, the Frisco.

Not Altogether Discrimination.

JEFFERSON CITY, November 26, 1885.

To the Editor of the POST-DISPATCH:

On Sunday last I met here an old friend now traveling for a Chicago wholesale grocery house. I learned from him he was soliciting orders, and could and did sell groceries for prices less than those asked by St Louis grocers and dealers. The length of time he remained here and the number of orders received by him may be taken as evidence of the truth of this statement.

In fact the fact that freight is 10 cents or more per hundred higher from Chicago than from St. Louis to Jefferson City, on this class of goods, it seems erroneous to ascribe the inroads made upon the business of St. Louis through this and adjoining States by outsiders to freight discrimination altogether.

M. E. McG.

Dennis Fleet.

ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1885.

To the Editor of the POST-DISPATCH.

In your last edition "J. B. M." inquired concerning the origin of the phrase: "Your Name is Dennis." It is used with reference to the hero of E. P. Roe's novel "Barriers Burned Away."

Can you inform me which is considered the strongest of Roe's characters, Dennis Fleet or Harold Van Berg? ORTON.

SAM'S DISCOURSE.

The Evangelist Robes His Language in a Swallow-Tail Coat.

He Showed To-Day He Can Preach Without Coarseness—A Discourse on "Princely Character" and "Purity"—He Talks Prohibition—Will Get Beyond Criticism.

The union character of the service at Centenary Church this morning probably had something to do with crowding the auditorium both up and down stairs. The crowd was not as great as that of last Sunday evening, and there was no pushing or elbowing. It was a great deal larger than the average morning attendance, which was erroneously stated last night to be 1,500 or 2,000, but which is really only 150 or 200, and the sea of faces in the morning light look unusually intelligent and sympathetic. This impression must also have come home to Sam Jones. A great many expected that on getting a chance to excoriate the members of all the Southern Methodist churches in the city he would make the fur fly, but he didn't, and on the contrary delivered the first finished address of the revival, that is, his bad grammar and coarseness were lacking. He only made two breaks, once when he said "done" for "did" and "had went." Outside of these his style was not much different from the average Methodist minister. He has short on stories, jokes and anecdotes, and was altogether a different Sam Jones from the one that has exhibited previously this week. As one preacher said after the service: "Sam has shown that he can talk nicely if he wants to." The closing remark, quoted below, about his getting beyond criticism, is significant, and strengthens the general idea that Mr. Jones has put on a great deal of his dialect and coarseness.

On the platform with the evangelist were Revs. Tudor, Bound, Lewis, C. O. Jones, and W. W. McMurray, presiding elder of Hannibal Within the altar rail sat Gen. Edwards, Assistant Treasurer; John Hogan, and Sam Small. Other pastors present were of the Methodist persuasion, and included Rev. M. B. Chapman of Columbia, Mo., Rev. S. H. Renfro of St. James, Mo., and Rev. D. F. Renfro of Licking, Mo. Dr. Tudor announced the service this afternoon by Mr. Small, and the one this evening at Centenary by Mr. Jones at 7:45 o'clock.

After the singing of "Rock of Ages" and a prayer by Dr. Tudor, Mr. Jones launched into

THE SERMON.

We might speak of the mercies of God, but you know what you ought to be grat-ful for what you have received, but we will engage our attention with what we are going to do with it.

My text you will find in these words: "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin." I. John, third chapter, 9th verse. This one verse of scripture gave me more trouble once than any other. It was to me a two-edged sword. To a great many the reading of this text is but the application of a sword. To me it is the sweetest text of all and ought to be to all.

NO CONTROVERSY.

I am not going to preach on any controverted point. I am not going to preach on sanctification, but on every-day religion; although I believe in sanctification, because the word of God says so and that is enough for me. A clear exegesis of this text ought to benefit everybody in this room. The context reads: "Beloved now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." The context is the first announcement of a princely Christian. Every Christian man must realize that he is the son of God; that he is the son and heir of the Lord. It is worth a great deal to a boy to know that his father was prince; that his mother was the purest woman that ever lived. Many a boy on the edge of hell has been called back by his mother's or father's good qualities having been called to mind. A man in Mississippi, fifty years old, an agnostic or an infidel, stood up in the vast congregation and said: "I have roamed all over the fields of literature and science and I have nowhere found rest except in the memories of my mother and father, and here I renew my vows to them and to that which is good and pure." The son of an Eastern King was kept in good behavior by the sight of the coat of arms on his coat showing his royal character. So St. Paul said he bore on him signs of his Savior. "The son of a King." What does it imply!

PRINCE OF WALES.

Prince Edward of England, when he came here, was announced by cards and was told by a delegation in New York harbor to act like the son of a Queen, and when he went away everybody said: "He has acted like the son of a King." We can not say we are the heirs of the throne of England, but we can say that we are children of a Heavenly King. The highest aim of a Christian heart is to worthily represent the family and name of God. Oh, the power delegated to only those who are born of God! The children of God and Christ! When you walk out and say you are a child of the King the world doffs its hat. Whenever the world sees a Christian actually happy of the Methodist persuasion, and included Rev. M. B. Chapman of Columbia, Mo., Rev. S. H. Renfro of St. James, Mo., and Rev. D. F. Renfro of Licking, Mo. Dr. Tudor announced the service this afternoon by Mr. Small, and the one this evening at Centenary by Mr. Jones at 7:45 o'clock.

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HITTING THE RICH.

But some of you are pretty hard to trust with money. If the Lord would draw a check on you, you would let it go to protest and swear you didn't have the money.

Another feature of the text is: "Blessed is he to whom the Lord does not impute guilt." I mean: When a merchant doesn't put your name on the books he knows you will pay. When a good Christian does wabble a little to one side or the other the Lord won't let the angel put it down against you, because he says: "I trust him, he will repent."

KEEPS BACK THE ANGELS.

The Lord won't let the angels put down much against a good Christian.

"His seed remaineth in him," says the text; that is, let you and Christian virtues so interlace that the devil can't get any seed in there. It will be a grand Thanksgiving Day for us if we can stand up and say "I'll consecrate myself to God's service."

Be so busy working for God that you can't give a minute to the devil a year. The Lord will bank on you.

THE DEVIL WITH JOB.

The devil tried it with Joe, but the Lord said I can bank on him, and when all the trials fell on him, Job simply said: "Blessed be the name of the Lord," and the Lord took Job out to walk with him and said: "Job, I KNEW I could trust him."

A CALL TO ALL.

Now, every one in this building, during a brief prayer, that wants this kind of religion, stand up.

Everybody arose while Rev. C. O. Jones prayed. Just one word, brethren: In the name of the Lord I have given my life to, get down on your knees and pray that this work may go on till this town is saved.

THE KEY NOTE.

Now, whenever you reach a point where you won't criticise me, I'll reach a point where you won't find anything to criticise in me.

PROHIBITION.

A telegram was read from Atlanta saying: "Prohibition is carried in Atlanta by 238 majority." [Applause.]

Yes, Louis is dead to this cry," said Dr. Jones, "but it is the crack of a thundering cannon that will level the saloons of St. Louis." [Applause.]

Pray on and sometime this old city will be redeemed.

BURMAH.

The Campaign of the English Against King Theebaw—Origin of the War.

The above map shows the theater of the present Burmese campaign. British Burmah embraces the entire strip of coast territory of Indo-China from Assam, on the northeast of India, to Rangoon at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, and extends half-way to King Theebaw's capital. The frontier is represented by the dotted line, but it has never been exactly defined. From Rangoon to Thayetmyo, the British frontier town, is 250 miles, and from thence to Mandalay is about the same distance. Menhla, or Minhla, the town just captured by the British, contains 5,000 inhabitants, and was the strongest work possessed by the Burmese. It contained well-planned earthworks and guns of modern caliber. From that point to Mandalay no serious resistance is expected. Two lines of railway are shown on the map. One of these proceeds to the British frontier town of Toungoo, and the other is the proposed continuation of it to Mandalay. This route lies through the teak forests of Nyengyan, in respect to which the quarrel between King Theebaw and the Bengal Company originated. The annexation of Burmah will make British India coterminous with China for 500 miles, and direct Chinese trade into Anglo-Indian channels. The British intend to continue the railway from Mandalay to Pekin after the annexation. Burmah is the golden Chersonesus of antiquity, and is one of the richest countries in Asia. It exports yearly $10,000,000 worth of teak and $40,000,000 worth of rice. Fifteen thousand workmen are employed in its ruby and sapphire mines. Its silver and gold mines are among the richest in the world. It is also rich in petroleum, manganese, iron, cotton, ebony, copper, in, coal and other products. The British assert that the war was caused by King Theebaw's arbitrary imposition of a fine on the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, and a repudiation of his contract with the company. This is denied by Tanngiet-Woun-Doaux-Min, Theebaw's Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, who declares that "the British-Indian Company not only did not perform their conditions of the contract, but, desolte the fact that these contracts brought them in 1883 a profit of 286 per cent on their investment, and more since then, they stole $200,000 worth of teak, for which they refused to pay, and now intend to steal the entire country."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER—Church property is not taxable in this State.

S. S. S.—There is no exclusively Spanish paper in this city.

K. P.—Nobody has yet solved the mysteries of the English language.

REGULAR READER—No part of San Domingo ever belonged to the United States.

D. B. DIXON—The play of "Ingomar" was translated by Maria Lovell from the German tragedy of Von Muench Bellinghausen.

A CONJECTION—The answer given the other day that the 6th of August, 1930, fell on Wednesday, should have read that the month came in on Wednesday, which would make the 6th fall on Monday.

NOT READY YET.

What Mayor Francis Has to Say of the Water Gas Bill.

Mayor Francis was asked to-day what he thought of the new water gas bill passed by the Council.

"Oh, now," said he, with a laugh, "that isn't a fair question to me yet. Before expressing an opinion I shall have first to look into the bill thoroughly and see what it is."

"You can't say, then, whether you'll sign it or not?"

"No. I'd prefer to be let alone on that just now. You see the President of the Council must sign it before it comes to me. That will be done on next Tuesday, and then I'll get the bill. I will then have ten days to give it a complete consideration, and my action will be based upon it."

"SASSY" ALICE.

Farce Comedy Work, With a High Champagne Flavor.

Alice Harrison in "Hot Water"—A Dance With an Indescribable Finale—The Little Actress Ventilates Some of Her Opinions—Mary Anderson as She Once Was.

Alice Harrison is to farce comedy what champagne is to beverages.

She is extra dry.

She has a rich, high flavor.

She has a dash of alcoholic intoxicating spice.

She has a bead on her.

You can see it bubble and sparkle spontaneously until it frothes over at the top.

She has just enough of the spice of the devil in her fun to make it savory and palatable. It gives the tongue a nip which wakes it up and makes it palpitate. She does not actually descend to vulgarity, but she handles a ticklish subject in an offhand way that disguises its ticklishness. You laugh, and don't discover until after the laugh is over that she has been jugging with dynamite.

It all lies in herself. She illustrates the value of skill, personal magnetism and individuality in making things go on the stage. She is independent and our very independence catches the audience. The people like it. Her manner says I am doing this as I please; if you like it all right, and if you don't like it all right. That is one reason why they like it. It is not indifference but independence and confidence. Without much beauty, she is attractive, and without much physique, she is magnetic. There is a dash to her about her, of impulsive inspiration which blazes away all idea of acting from her work, and she goes through a performance with a rattling hop, skip and jump, as if she enjoyed it as much as any one in the house. This carries every one along with her and it generally takes her about five minutes to get a house in sympathy with her. When she gets it that way it is tremendously so, and she does not cross her finger when she rips her speeches out as if she had just thought of them and she dances as if she were playing and not working to please. She doesn't sing like a nightingale, but her singing passes, because she doesn't pretend that it is much.

She has a play which is a conglomeration of nonsense. "Hot Water" is slush, pure and simple. It would be a flat, dreary waste without Alice Harrison. To be sure, she has surrounded herself with fairly capable people. Some of them are excellent, notably Frank David, who has proved himself undoubtedly clever. Frank Girard and George Kyle. Alice Harrison, herself, does a lot of nonsensical things in an entertaining way, and that is enough for most people. She has a dance that is delightfully absurd and unabashed. She lifts her dress skirt just enough to give an entrancing view of a neat pair of ankles and some white fluffy stuff and embroidered linen. The ankles begin to fly and to pose in all kinds of graceful attitudes. The feet move and twist faster and faster, and the limbs outline themselves in all possible shapes under the white drapery, while the skirt goes just a little higher and higher, and there is a saucy expression on her face which illustrates the dance. The front of her dress is elaborately decorated with jet, and the back is ornamented with a sunburst of feathers. The dance is immense, but the sensation isn't in the dance. The kick is a lot more immense, but it isn't in the kick. It is in the finish. A certain something about the flourish is indescribable. There is a sudden straightening out of the limb and toss of the foot. No description can do it justice. It is outside of the domain of words, and must be seen to be understood.

Her Yum-Yum is not the conventional Japanese maiden. It is a Yum-Yum of to-day, and she has her own conception of what a Japanese girl is. She is independent and her very independence catches the audience. The people like it. Her manner says I am doing this as I please; if you like it all right, and if you don't like it all right. That is one reason why they like it. It is not indifference but independence and confidence. Without much beauty, she is attractive, and without much physique, she is magnetic. There is a dash to her about her, of impulsive inspiration which blazes away all idea of acting from her work, and she goes through a performance with a rattling hop, skip and jump, as if she enjoyed it as much as any one in the house. This carries every one along with her and it generally takes her about five minutes to get a house in sympathy with her. When she gets it that way it is tremendously so, and she does not cross her finger when she rips her speeches out as if she had just thought of them and she dances as if she were playing and not working to please. She doesn't sing like a nightingale, but her singing passes, because she doesn't pretend that it is much.

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* * *

The little actress is about the same off the stage as on. She is independent and blurts out whatever is uppermost in her mind. This is her first tour since she was with L. S. Harrison in "Photos," and she remained in California during the last two seasons trying to break into Frisco. Another and older member of the family accompanied her, and when she was there with John McCullough for some half dozen years when the late tragedian was manager of the California theater. Nearly all of the members of the company have since embarked in ventures of their own. There was for a short time Lawrence Barrett and Thomas W. Keene, C. F. Bishop, Edo Weiss, E. B. Curtis, who was then a utility man, Hesslop and a host of others who have since become prominent. Speaking of John McCullough, who was one of the most lovable souls she ever met, she said: "I saw him about four months before he died. I was walking along the street in New York. I thought he would not recognize me after all of his sojourn in Australia, but when I first come on one catches my arm and turns me around. It was poor John. 'Ah, you little vixen, you little vixen; so you were going to speak to me eh?' said he. He used to call me 'little girl an' out in California, because I was always making trouble, and the name seemed to come back to him at once. Another name he had for me was 'bloodnuts.' He always called me that until a gang of hoodlums did some terrible things one day, and I raised a row about the name."

* * *

Miss Harrison remembers perfectly well when Mary Anderson played her first engagement in California, when was at the beginning of her career. "I saw her in New York," she said, "and she has not improved one bit in her acting, but she dresses better. Mr. Abbey, you know, is smashed again and the press have been rushed. I came in with the first cans out to Lathrop. McCullough brought her out for an engagement of two weeks. She was very poor, and dressed horribly. That was when she wore cotton gowns and cotton furnishings. Her first play was "Evadne" and when I came in with her poor costume, reading the letter, and jerked out a cotton pocket handkerchief and wiped it across her nose and mouth with a sniffle, the people turned green. You know they are nice dressers out that way, and they were ready to mob McCullough for bringing her out. Say, what a long, gaunt, gazelle creature she was then! with big bones and this figure, but the face was beautiful. The only fair house she got was on her benefit night, when she played Parthenia to McCullough's Ingomar. Effie Ellsler and I dressed her for the part, and she appeared in low neck and short sleeves for the first time. The only really clever performance she gave, and that was immensely clever, was Meg Merrnies, but her step-father said no one shouldn't play it; her face was too pretty to be disguised. She was remarkably quick to learn. Did you ever notice her arms? Her hand falls below her knee when she is standing straight up. Look at them when you see her next.

* * *

"Have you seen Judic? You haven't? I don't believe you will either, because she won't get out this far. Do you know, I've made lots of money on Judic, that is if I can collect it. I've now a good many bets on her failure. The idea of bringing her over here as a bright star. Is a contrel. I heard her in Paris. Why, she knew all of the people there who admired her; she could shake hands with them across the footlights. She is only a concert singer, and before strangers she is lost. Why, our Lotta is so far ahead of her that she is hardly in sight, and her voice, why it's about that big" (the actress put her fingers two inches apart) "and it has been drawn through a key-hole, it is so fine."

* * *

MISS HARRISON says she is disgusted with horse-play farces and, with many others who are capable of better things, wants it everlastingly condemned. I would rather belong to a stock company on a salary of $75 a week, than to make $150 a week traveling all over the country with a farce comedy. The work is objectionable to me, and I am tired of the everlasting moving from place to place at all hours and going all the time."

She could exchange "Hot Water" for almost anything else without any great loss to the stage.

Chased by a Lady.

Mr. James N. Douglass' residence, 3033 Glasgow place, was entered and robbed by a negro at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the family were at dinner. It happened that one of the children had occasion to go to the second story, and there found the negro in the act of robbing the wardrobe. He escaped with only a few articles. Chase was given by one of the young ladies to Cass and Grand avenues, an d there the man with the assistance of a negro dasman on horseback, who overtook the robber and took the stolen articles from him.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in the POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 455.

A GAS WAR.

The Laclede Company Will Try the Courts Before Cutting Rates—Both of the Corporations Taken by Surprise—Dwight Tredway's Statement—Stock Market.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter set out to interview interested parties on the passage by the Council of the water gas bill. There didn't seem to be the slightest excitement in or around the stronghold of the opposing corporations and their influence were apparently as cheerful all around as the change had taken place in the gas situation.

MR. JAMES D. THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Laclede Gas Light Company, viewed the situation very good-naturedly.

"We have had them to competition with us," said Mr. Thompson. "For some time now we have learned that we

SY" ALICE.

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is not the conventional Japanese
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up is unique, her wais is the
of swinging trunk and her facial ex
comely. It is a combination of supreme
excruciating enjoyment. She gives
in "Hot Water" to give an idea of.

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her mind. Louis is her first tour
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California during the last two
up. San Francisco is Miss
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gedian was manager of the Cali-
Nearly all of the members of his
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Keene, A. P. Bishop, Effie Ward,
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John McCullough, who was one of
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recognize me and did not stop to
ped on, when I fest some one
and turn me around. It was poor
little villain, you little villain; so
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Mr. Abbey, you know, is smashed
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For an engagement of two weeks,
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ll either, because she won't get out
Do you know, I've made lots
on Judic, and that is if I can
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urd. I heard her in Paris. Why,
of the people there who admired her
e hands wish them across the foot-
is only a concert singer,
she is put into a big theater
ers she's a lost. Why, our
ahead of her that she is hardly in
voice, why it's about that big" (the
f fingers two inches apart) "and it
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says she is disgusted with horse-play
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without any great loss to the stage.

Chased by a Lady.

N. Douglass' residence, 2033 Glasgow
entered and robbed by a negro at 1
Friday afternoon when the family were
happened that one of the children
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with only a few articles. These was
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there she met with the assistance of a
horseback, who overtook the robber
stolen articles from him.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS
merchants washing to contract for ab
the POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 554.

A GAS WAR.

The Laclede Company Will Meet Competition in Its District.

Soc Newman Will Try the Courts Before Cutting Rates—Both of the Old Corporations Taken by Surprise—Dwight Tredway's Statement—The Stock Market.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter set out to interview the interested parties on the passage by the Council of the water gas bill. There didn't seem to be the slightest excitement in or around the strongholds of the opposing corporations and their individuals were apparently as cheerful all around as if no change had taken place in the gas situation.

MR. JAMES D THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Laclede Gas Light Company, took the situation very good-naturedly

"We have had them in competition with us," said Mr. Thompson, "for some time now, and have learned that we have nothing to fear from them. They have gone before the Council and said they couldn't manufacture gas and make anything at $1 50, yet they now stand up and claim to be able to sell it at a profit at $1 1834. They are furnishing gas on Washington avenue and Franklin avenue, but, although they claim to dispose of 100,000 cubic feet a day, I have authentic information that they do not make more than 250,000 feet a week, which, after leakage, etc., would leave them 25,000 or 30,000 a day for their consumers, and that is all they sell. Their patrons are people we would not have, because when we did have them we had trouble in making them pay up. If these people mean business and come into our territory to compete with us, we propose to meet them; that's all I can say about the future. We are fixed to make gas in St. Louis as cheap as any company that can be organized and put to work. I do not say that we can make gas at $1 1834 and pay any dividends, but we can make it, and we will make it if necessary at that figure. If we were weak financially, this water gas business might frighten us, and we might be running to them to buy them out; but we are not financially weak, and we do not propose to buy them out: our policy in this matter will be to say $20 to fight them out of the field, rather than put up $1 to buy them out. There is something rather scarey in the whole thing. Councilmen who were bitterly opposed to the measure were won over in a single night, and the bill was railroaded through without reference or the slightest hint to anybody of the change in the situation. To a disinterested person it looks very much as if somebody had been 'seen.' There is something in this, too, besides a desire to benefit the people of St. Louis. Do you think that those people mean to sell gas? Why, they would have accepted the bill if it made the price of gas $1, or if it put it DOWN TO 75 CENTS PER 1,000.

They belong to the gas trust organization, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, and who have raided Chicago, New Orleans and other cities besides this. In New Orleans they sold out for $800,000, and they would sell out here too, and that mighty quick, if we would only buy them. Here is how they stand in St. Louis: They have a paid up capital of $1,000,000, and have bonded another $1,000,000 in bonds. There is $2,000,000, and what is here to show for it? Works that would not bring $100,000, and legal expenses, etc., which, in the outlay to date up to $262,000; then they are sell up about 25,000 feet of gas a day at, according to their own statement, a loss. Will any sane man believe that a capitalist wants to invest money in a concern of that kind, or that it is intended to try to make money in a legitimate and honest way? They are selling gas as they have done in Chicago, where they built works at a cost of $750,000, which now will not sell for $500,000. The investment in bonds and stock is $2,000,000, and the establishment is at the mercy of a receiver. Out of these days the concern will be sold and the original projectors of the scheme will buy it in and the holders of bonds, etc., will be the losers.

"About our stock," said Mr. Thompson, "there is a great deal, and it is held by many people. It is possible that some of the small stockholders may get frightened and offer their stock at low figures, but none of the heavy holders will be phased, and the effect will be only temporary. The directors are not worried at all, for the present, and the future will take care of itself. We will meet any cut that is made in our district, that's all I care to say just now."

MR. DWIGHT TREDWAY

said he had urged the passage of the bill in its present shape at the suggestion of the most influential stockholders, and while he would not say positively that the corporation would accept the bill he felt pretty well satisfied that there would be no objection to it. The influential stockholders stood in to some relation to the Water Gas Company that Messrs. Lackland, Allen and others stood to the old organization here—while what they said won't law exactly, it was always accepted by the other stockholders. There was less money in manufacturing gas at $1 1834 than there was in manufacturing it at the rate provided by the former water gas bill, which asked $1 60 per 1,000 with 10 cents off for cash and a certain per cent. to the city. Now the city would get no revenue, but consumers would get their gas cheaper and the company's profits would be reduced. The old bill would have given the water Gas Company a return of $1 87 a thousand, so that the new bill makes a difference in the income of the company of 2834 cents per 1,000 feet. As soon as the Mayor had signed the bill the company would give bond and proceed to lay mains throughout the northern section of the city. The St. Louis Company claimed an exclusive right for the southern end of the city, but it was a question whether they were entitled to such claim, and maintaying might be begun there before 1790.

Mr. Tredway said he thought the passage of the bill would bring on a gas war, such as they were having in Chicago, but as under the ordinary condition of things water gas could be made cheaper than coal gas, the new company would have the best end of any fight that was inaugurated.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

the broker, said the passage of the bill had no perceptible effect on the market yet, but as he had predicted some time ago it would bring Laclede stock down from 106 to 85, and Lee St. Louis Company's stock would fall from $3 00 to $2 50. The decline would be gradual and would not be permanent, as both stocks would eventually return to their present level. The reason the market was not excited to-day was that the action of the Council had been anticipated; it was known two or three days ago that the Water Gas bill was going through. Mr. Campbell did not think there would be any transactions, however, for the present. There was a large quantity of Laclede stock on the market at all times, but there were not more than fifteen shares of St. Louis stock.

MR. SOC. NEWMAN

said the passage of the bill was such a surprise to him that he hadn't yet had time to think about it. For the present he gave no consideration to the question of reducing the price of gas. He had appeared before the Gas Committee a year ago and offered to reduce his price to $1 75 provided the Laclede put its price up to $1 75. This would have been a saving of $250,000 to 300,000 for consumers in the north end. The offer was been rejected, but he told the committee then that he would make another offer, and he stood ready if necessary to make another reduction. Just now, Mr. Newman said he did not know what the St. Louis Company meant to do. There would be a meeting of directors at 4 o'clock, when the subject would be discussed. An injunction was now pending against the Water Gas people, who had been operating in their line for Fifth street some time ago. If that injunction was invalidated by the present bill the case would again be carried into the courts, where the company's charter of 1837 would be presented and the sacredness of its provisions would be insisted upon. The courts had already construed the charter to work to the exclusion of every person from competition with the St. Louis Gas Light Company in the district north of Washington avenue. After trying the question in the courts and settling it there then the price would be considered, and if the St. Louis Company had to do so they would put down the price.

This Being Thanksgiving Day

The art galleries of Redheffer & Koch will not be open to-night. The auction sale of 108 paintings, however, will take place next Monday and Tuesday nights, November 30 and December 1, without limit or reserve.

BUY Dozier-Weyl's Royal Snowflakes.

LIQUID BREAD is essentially a tonic. It assimilates easily with the food and makes pure blood. Is a pleasant substitute for tea or coffee. Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

LABOR MATTERS.

The Striking Coal Miners Interrupted in Their Demonstration.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, November 26.—The coal miners of the fourth pool, having resumed work at the terms of the operators, the strikers in the three lower pools of the Monongahela Valley, who are still solid in their struggle for three cents per bushel, have adopted a plan to bring out the men in the fourth pool. A correspondent at Woods' Run tells how it was so far succeeded: "There was great enthusiasm here to-day. Exasperated strikers from Monongahela City and other points on the river floated slowly by here about 4 o'clock this morning in a small steamboat, the band aboard playing 'Rally Round the Flag, Boys.' The union men along the banks, aroused from their slumbers, took their tools and started for the field of battle, Neil's mines, to meet their comrades. Operator Neil was there also with a double-barrel shot-gun on his shoulder. Excitement ran high and many of the strikers appeared to be desperate. About 150 men are working at Neil's two mines, and fifty more at the Globe. One hundred of these men were met on their way to work and ordered to return home. Their dinner buckets were taken from them and contents devoured by the strikers. Many insisted on going to work, but they were told they must cease work until the operators concede three cents. Three non-unionists, who were determined, were beaten by three able-bodied strikers. The rest of the men returned home, refilled their buckets and went to work. The strikers boarded their crafts again just before the break of day and floated down the river. They say they met a boat on its way up with a barge in tow having 600 men on board. Another attack is planned for Friday morning.

To Members of the Cattle Convention.

It gives us pleasure to offer you, during this week a special discount of 10 per cent from our usually low prices.

We carry full lines of rubber and oiled clothing, rubber boots, gloves and sundries. Special outfits for stockmen's use.

DAY RUBBER COMPANY,
615 N. Fourth st.

BUY Dozier-Weyl's Royal Snowflakes.

Beauties.

Burrell, Comstock & Co. have just placed in their sample rooms the handsomest variety of Fancy Chairs and Rockers, in Reed, Rattan, Leather, Plush, etc., in novel and antique styles, the largest and cheapest goods ever shown. See them at 402-404 N. Fourth street.

Budweiser Beer Depot.

The heating apparatus is completed and is now the most comfortable and pleasant resort in the city.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip From the Adjacent Towns.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEBANON, Ill., November 26.—Union Thanksgiving services are to be held in the Methodist Church to-day. Sermon by Rev. Lyman Marshall of the Presbyterian Church.——A number of friends of Rev. J. G. Adams, the Methodist minister, surprised him with a "donation party" last evening.——To-day occurs Rev. Bailey-Gerne wedding.——A crystal wedding anniversary occasioned a pleasant "surprise" by the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Banck Monday evening.——Jean Webb and Will King are spending Thanksgiving in Carlyle with Walter Webster and Ira Kingsbury.——Miss Ellen Murphy gives a party at her country house to-day to a number of Lebanon young friends.

ALTON, Ill., November 26.—McKean Long of Omaha, early employed by the Consummated Rubber Tobacco Company, has been arrested on a telegram from Omaha, charging him with forgery. It looks like a case of persecution.——It is stated that Mr. C. C. Crandall, just acquitted of a charge of embezzlement preferred by the C. & A. R. R. Co., intends to sue that corporation for damages.——The effects of the Alton Club sold at auction have not brought half of their original cost.——Everything indicates that the charter for the Missouri Central bridge here will be granted by Congress without much trouble.——It is feared that the Standard Mills will not resume operations until spring.——Rev. A. L. Barr delivered the address at the Thanksgiving services to-day.——Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor will occupy one of the new houses at Sixth and Alby streets.

TROY, Mo., November 25.—Miss Mamie Pollard, of Prairieville, was the guest of Miss Ingie Wilcox this week.——James Crews left for his home in Danville, Va., Tuesday morning.——The young men of this city are making preparations for a Thanksgiving hop at East's hall.——N. C. Dryden is in Montgomery County on legal business.——H. F. Parker was in Jefferson City on business last week. Miss Ria en Woolfolk was married last Wednesday to Mr. B. S. McCraw, of Danville, Va.——Mr. Geo. Pratt, one of our leading business men, will be married Thursday morning to Miss Clara Redlaces, a handsome and popular young lady of this city.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 25.—Mr. Tan Brannock went to Mansfield.——Robert G. Campbell, esq., attorney at law, of the Providence, La., but now of this place, will return tonight to his old home, settle legal business, then return.——John Moore has sold his interest in the Mountain House to Peter Sharpe.——Brick work on the Merriman building will soon be completed.——A. B. Foster then moves his office upstairs over Mitchell & Co.'s drug store.——There was a party of serenaders out last night calling upon their lady friends.——Mrs. C. R. Parsons of Wevington, Kansas, who has been visiting at D. G. Foster's, went to Rolla on the East train.——Yesterday a Burton stock car passed over the Frisco, en route for Carthage, having aboard a number of cattle. It is literally a stable on wheels, having all the conveniences as such.——Mr. Patrick Lulles and Miss Emma Roberson were united in marriage at the Church of the Sacred Heart, yesterday.——Mr. W. H. Pipkin is still receiving congratulations from different parts of the county upon his success in getting the Postmastership of Springfield.

PANA, Ill., November 26.—Pana will probably soon be a signal station. Permission has been granted by Corporal G. A. Weber of the United States Signal Corps and preparations are consequently being made to carry out the project.——Some farmers north of here caught a house-breaker Monday and came near killing him.——The Pana Evening Enterprise, the new daily paper, has reached its twenty-seventh number.——Charles Colt and Felix Gemmotti, coal miners here, got into a quarrel Monday night at the Germania House, the former being drunk and the aggressor. The latter, an Italian, was seriously cut about the face and head with a knife. Colt has disappeared.——Pana has a large new roller skating rink and public hall which has just been opened.

"As Weak as an Old Rag"

When a lady says she feels that way it means debility, languor and impoverished blood. If she allows herself to continue in this way she runs into a state of permanent ill-health. If she knows what is best for her she will take Brown's iron Bitters which will speedily build up her constitution, enrich her blood, and give her strength and health. Mrs. Lucinda Walker, South Norridgewock, Maine, was sick with nervous prostration and dizziness. She had no appetite and could hardly walk. Half a bottle of Brown's Bitters made me feel like a new person.

Sporting Sundries.

John F. Donovan has made an arrangement by which Vignaux, Schaefer and Slosson play a tournament here, similar to the one just finished in Chicago. All the arrangements will probably be made to-morrow.

Mr. J. A. St. John has received a letter from Roger O'Mara of Pittsburg, Pa., expressing a wish to close with Mr. St. John's offer to match Gaudaur and Teemer. Mr. St. John has replied that he will back Gaudaur against Teemer for $1,000 a side to row for the championship of America in the spring.

DO YOU LIKE

GOOD BREAD?

VIENNA MODEL THOROUGH-BRED TRADE MARK H. S. HOSKINS & SONS ST. LOUIS MO. BAKERY

See that this Label is on Every Loaf You Buy.

Marriage and death notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for three lines.

DIED.

MOORE—November 25, 1885, EZRA J., third son of W. A. and M. Moore, nee Siler, aged 11 years, 7 months and 25 days.

BUY Dozier-Weyl's Royal Snowflakes.

GLOVER'S GIFT.

A Handsome Donation to the Parnell Aid Association.

Mr. Simon Jordan, secretary of the Parnell Aid Association, received the following letter from Congressman John M. Glover, yesterday, inclosing a check for $100:

ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1885.

Simon Jordan, Secretary of the Parnell Aid Association:

SIR—I am in receipt of the circular of your Association, requesting contributions to the fund. Noticing the appeal for aid in the form dispatches, I had intended to send a small contribution, but did not know the proper channel. I beg leave to inclose currency for $100, regretting that it can not be more. I consider Parnell one of the greatest and best men of the age, and deserving of the support of liberty-loving people all over the world. If he succeeds, as one may judge of the state of English politics from this side of the water, he seems more than likely to do, it will be the greatest victory ever achieved by purely pacific means in a time. I shall always be glad to have contributed something, however small, to so great a cause and shall be grateful indeed if I can contribute anything to its advancement. I have the honor to remain, yours very sincerely,

JOHN M. GLOVER.

Cut Flowers.

Our plant-growing establishment is now one of the largest in the country, from which we receive daily a large supply of choice Roses and other beautiful Cut Flowers. To insure getting FRESH flowers at lowest rates buy them direct from the growers.

C. YOUNG & SONS,
1406 OLIVE ST.
The leading Florists.

211 Market St. 211

The ONLY PLACE in this city to buy elegant ready-made

SALOON FIXTURES

Billiard and Pool Tables.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,
211 Market Street.

Make no mistake in the location.

DIAMOND BUYERS!

An Opportunity That Seldom Occurs!

The undersigned has determined to give up business, will leave this country about January next, and as no reasonable offer will be refused for any of my goods, consisting of a large stock of elegant

Diamond Jewelry and Gold Watches

Those who intend buying goods of that description should not lose this chance. Commissions and exports invited. Also dealers in the above goods.

John Lipshut,
317 North Fourth St., st. Louis,
Formerly Speer's Diamond Parlor.

C. H. EVANS & CO.,
914 Olive St.

DO NOT BUY ANY BOOKS

C. H. EVANS & CO.,
914 Olive St.

Until you have seen our stock. People who see our goods and prices often reproach themselves for having gone to Dry Goods Stores and junk shops, where they paid more money for a shoddy article than we charge for a good one. A second-hand dealer recently admitted that our prices leave him no chance if people only knew us. ALL BOOKS SOLD AT A DISCOUNT FROM 15 TO 61 PER CENT BELOW PUBLISHERS' PRICES. Remember this---WE WILL NOT LET OURSELVES BE UNDERSOLD.

We mention a few of the things that we keep constantly on exhibition at prices that will astonish you.

STANDARD.

Besides Cloth Binding we have a large number of the Standard Books in fine binding—such as Alligator, half-morocco, half-Calf, three-quarter-calf and full-calf.

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British Orations	3	"
Brewer's Works	3	"
Browning's Works	7	"
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Carlyle's Works	38	"
Chambers' Encyclopedia	10	"
Chautauqua Books		
Charles E. Craddock's Works	3	"
Cooper's Works	32	"
Dickens' Works	15	"
Disraeli's Works	6	"
De Quincey's Works	2	"
Dumas' Works	10	"
Eliot's Works	3	"
Emerson's Works	11	"
Augusta Evans' Works	6	"
Famous Women Series	6	"
Fielding's Works	4	"
Gibbon's Works	6	"
Goethe's Works	3	"
Grote's History of Greece	4	"
Hawthorne's Works	12	"
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Sidney Smith's Works	2	"
Bayard Taylor's Works	17	"
Thackeray's Works	11	"
Jules Verne's Works	15	"
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Lippincott's Gazetteer.		
Lippincott's Biog. Dictionary.		
Hill's Manual, Art of Correspondence; Bayne's Essays; Works of Confucius and Mencius; Creasey's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World—Junius, Lossing's Eminent Americans, Dr. Johnson, Montaigne, Smollett, Swift, Taine, Xenophon, Hoyle's Games; Ladies' and Gents' Books of Etiquette; Ben Hur; Dr. Claudius; Tell Your Wife; Zoroaster; and hundreds of others. Webster's, Worcester's and Stormonth's Dictionaries; Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Dictionaries.		

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Robert Browning,	Milton,
Bryant,	Mulock,
Burns,	Moore,
Byron,	Odyssey,
Campbell,	Ossian,
Cary,	Petrarch,
Chaucer,	Poetry of Flowers,
Carleton, Will,	Pollok,
Coleridge,	E. A. Poe,
Cook,	Pope,
Cowper,	Proctor,
Crabbe,	Red Letter Poems,
Dante,	Rosetti, Dante G.,
Dickens,	Sacred Poems,
Dryden,	Schiller,
Eliot,	Scott,
Emerson,	Shakespeare,
Favorite Poems,	Shelley,
Goethe's Faust,	Shipton,
Goethe,	Spenser.
Goldsmith,	Stedman,
Hemans,	Surf and Wave,
Heine,	Swinburn,
Herbert,	Taylor, Bayard,
Hood,	Tasso,
Hugo,	Tennyson.
Iliad,	Thackeray,
Ingoldsby Legends,	Thomson,
Irish Melodies,	Tupper,
Jean Ingelow,	Virgil,
Keats,	Kirke White,
Lady of the Lake,	Whittier,
Lalla Rookh.	Willis,
Lay of the Last Minstrel.	Wordsworth, Young.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC.

Thanksgiving Matinee at 2. Evening at 8.

W. J. SCANLAN,

In His new Play, SHANE-NA-LAWN.

Note—Every Lady attending the Matinee will receive an elegant photograph of the original Harp of the poet Tom Moore.

Sunday, November 29—Haz Baby. Grab it quick.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

New York Thalia Opera Company.

Thanksgiving Matinee To-Day,

NANON.

To Night.....DER FELDPREDIGER
Friday, November 27.....da SPADONE
Saturday Matinee.....DER FELDPREDIGER
Saturday Evening, Wachtel Night.....
.....THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU
Sunday Evening, farewell appearance.....
.....DIE SCHOENE UNGOMIN
November 30—EFFIE ELLSLER in "Woman against Woman."

STANDARD THEATER.

Matinee To-day at 2 P. M.

To-night, MISS ALICE HARRISON in the successful comedy of

HOT WATER.

Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

Next week—"Nobody's Claim."

POPE'S

Thanksgiving MATINEE at 2.

Night at 8.

Sunday, Nov. 29—Lillian Russell Opera Co.

"Do you Know?"

W. H. Gillette, M. A. Kennedy and Madison Square Theater Company in

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

BROADWAY & TREYNER'S

Palace Museum,

North 5th Street, near Franklin Av.

JAMES A. HARNED.....Sole Manager.

KRAO, THE APE CHILD.

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TEN CENTS ONE LITTLE DIME. TEN CENTS

Admits to Museum, Menagerie and Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S THEATER.

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee To-Day at 2.

Hallen and Hart's First Prize Ideals.

50 Cents. 25 Cents.

To-Night at 8. Regular Prices.

Sunday night, November 29—N. S. Wood, the Boy Actor.

CASINO— ADMISSION 20c and 30c.

The Great Western Specialty Company,

Presenting the Finest Vaudeville Entertainment in America. Notwithstanding which, the prices remain still the same, 20c and 30c.

Matinee Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

STAR RINK,

Nineteenth and Pine Streets.

GRAND CHILDREN'S MATINEE—THANKSGIVING DAY.

A big programme of fancy and burlesque skating, barrel and orange race, and a handsome candy souvenir for each child from Fraser, the candyman.

Thanksgiving Night—Fat Men's Race.

Crescent Rink,

COWBOY BAND,

Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

Admission, 25 cents.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,

Nineteenth st. and Locust Place.

NOW OPEN.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

of 400 Paintings

By American Artists,

including the pictures of the Prize Fund Collection.

Daily 9:30 to 5. Wednesday and Saturday evenings 7:30 to 10:00.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission 25c. Children 15c

Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

LODGE NOTICES.

NAOMI LODGE, No 2, D. OF R.—I. O. O. F., complimentary musical and literary entertainment will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Fourth and Locust sts., on Thursday evening, November 26 (Thanksgiving night), instead of Speckman's Hall, as previously advertised. Please remember the change. All Odd Fellows an their friends are cordially invited to attend. By order of the COMMITTEE. 1 83

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Position by young man in railroad office or wholesale house: four years' experience. T 51, this office. w4

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation as engin er or millright: thoroughly acquainted with oil refinery work, both petroleum and cotton seed: can put up and manage the same. Ad, Reno, 2228 Menard st. n38

Coachmen and Drivers.

WANTED—Sit. as coachman, by young German: best ref. Address, Henry Koerper, 26 S Olive st. 1f39

WANTED— tuation by short young man to drive delivery wagon or t s. 1752 Franklin av. n39

Boys.

WANTED—A situation by an 18-year old boy to learn horse-shoeing. 1210 Case av. n47

WANTED—An honest boy, living with his parents, wants a place; some wages; good refs. E. F. Peters, 918 N. 11th st. n47

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Envelopes, etc.; to address by the 1,000, or anything else respectable, by a rapid and good penman. Wrote, 2018½ 9th. n49

WANTED—E. p. ment for a one-horse high de ivery wagon, part or full time. E. Handley, No. 708 Round st. n45

WANTED—Situation by colored man as porter city ref. H 34, this office. n48

WANTED—Situation by man or man and wife:used to horses; good driver; woman good cook; not afraid of work. J. B., 819 Soulard st. n49

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

Shorthand.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS, SHORT HAND and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL has the largest attendance of any Business College in the United States, and it is the only one in St. Louis conducting office work and banking departments for the benefit of students. Graduates of this school are sought after by merchants and business men, and applications to us for book-keepers, clerks, shorthand writers, etc., exceed the number of students looking for positions. Machine shorthand is taught as a specialty, and can be learned in half the time required by any other system. Graduates of this school are given preference by the United States Stenograph Company, and we receive applications from them for more than double the number of stenographers we can supply. Pencil shorthand is also taught by a practical reporter, who is a thorough teacher and author of the best work on shorthand. For circulars call at the college office, corner Broadway and Marcus streets. 54

WANTED—A good salesman, one who understands book-keeping. American Art Company, 8th and Pine sts. 74

WANTED—Agents to sell the New Home Sewing Machine. Call at 300 Olive st. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—A good barber, young journeyman; who is willing to learn in ies' hair dressing. 1711 Franklin av. n58

Laborers.

WANTED Six good tile ditchers and graders to work by the rod. Geo. Fehrer, one Lake, Ill. m59

Boys.

WANTED—A boy that can cane chairs. Call at 1638 Franklin av. 61

WANTED—An hone t German boy: low wages; private family. Call to-day 1214 Olive st. a6

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Agents to sell a popular article. Call at 300 Olive st. 62

THE cheapest place in the city to eat. Stevenson & Holone's Restaurant, 516 Morgan. Meals 15c. Lunches put up to take with you for dinner. Furnished rooms for rent. s62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as nurse and governess or companion or any like employment where she would have a comfortable home. Ad, 3018 N. Grand av. n77

Stenographers.

Stenographers need not sob,
Advertising finds a job.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A first-class tailoress wants pants to make at residence. 1229 N. 12th st. n46

WANTED—Expert cutter-in-hand or solicits work. Address 26 Morgan st. n46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Experienced housekeeper would like situation in country: good ref. Address Mrs. Wood, 1469 Pine st. n47

WANTED—Sit. as housekeeper. W 54, this office. n47

General Housework.

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States, to be had at A. G. Bruer's, 319 Locust st. 46

WANTED—A girl desires a situation in private family to assist in washing, ironing and cooking. Call at 1427 Ridgley st., at 14th st. bridge.

WANTED—Two German girls sisters, wish situat ons for cooking the other to help in housework, for small wages. Call at 1401 Olive st., Brown's confectionery.

WANTED—A competent girl for dining-room and housework; ref. required. N. E. corner Grand and Laclede ave. n45

WANTED—Girl wants situation to do general housework or housework. Call 2136 Biddle st. n45

WANTED—By a young girl, situation to do house and dining-room work, or general housework, without washing or ironing. N 52, this office. n48

WANTED—Situation to do general housework or nursing. 2123 Gratiot st. n48

WANTED—A situation by a young girl in a respectable family to assist with light housework and washing. Call 6416 Bellefontaine road. n48

WANTED—Sit. to do gen. housework. Mag Koser, 919 Cass av. n48

WANTED—Situation by German widow for housework in small family. 951 N. 12th st. n48

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation as cook in private family; first-class ref. 3819 Lee st. n49

WANTED—Situation by girl to cook in private family; best city ref. 3726 Oregon av. n49

Nurses.

WANTED— it to take entire care of an infant: will assis. with sewing city ref. Address, P 52, this office. 60

Laundresses.

Girls who wash or cook or iron
Should advertise and get the hirin'.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Two exp rienced saleslad ies for the hosiery and notion dep rtme ts. Apply 118 Franc in av.

General Housework.

WANTED—A young girl to help in housework at 1223 Olive st. n46

Cooks.

WANTED—A cook for a first-class family; best wages. Call at 1921 Gerard av. n46

WANTED—A woman to cook. Call at 2421 Locust st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Good tailoress on fine custom coats; good wages paid. 818 Market st., 3d floor. n59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Agents to sell a popular article. Call at 300 Olive st. 71

WANTED—Ladies dry goods who wish to canvass for a line of Ladies' and Children's furnishing goods that sell in every house at 100 per cent. profit, should address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 464 W. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A male or female telegraph operator and shorthand writer combined. Ad. M 54, with ref., this office. 771

WANTED—A girl 14 or 16 years old. Apply immediately at 3139 Sheridan av. n71

WANTED—Ladies to work for us at their own homes, $7 to $15 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting: no canvassing. For full particulars, plea e address, at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 3170.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Lady agent: good pay to solicit among offices. 1182 Olive st., 3d-story front room. n78

WANTED—Agents to sell a popular article. Call at 300 Olive st. 74

WANTED—A salesman, with horse an wagon, to sell goods in the country on 6 mon ti 6 months' time for one-half of the profit. Am. Art Co., 4th and Pine sts. 74

WANTED—Agents: any man or woman making less than $60 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons the best chance on earth to make money. $4 samples free to those meaning business. An agent writes: "Your plan brings the money quicnest of any I ver tried." Address with stamp for papers B. E. M rrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

DANCING.

HARMONIE DANCING ACADEMY,

Central Turner Hall, Tenth, bet. Marcet and Walnut sts. Grand Maidee, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 26, commencing at 2:30 p. m. Class night, every Tuesday and Friday. New classes commence next Tuesday and Friday, at $5 per term. n56

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—A nicely fur. room in good neighborhood, R 51, this office. n51

WANTED—A furnished room until 11, one evening a week for the winter: terms must be reasonable. Address G 52, this office. n21

WANTED—Two connecting furnished rooms or light housekeeping, between Washington av and Market street, east of 14th; no notice taken unless full particulars and price are given. K 51, this office. n71

WANTED—Large fur. room suitable for three young men. Ad. D 51, this office. n21

Rooms and houses greet the eyes
Of the folks who advertise.

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Man to take an interest in one of the best paying business es in the world, and will bear the closest investigation: will pay $250 per month net: capital req. $500. L 37, this office. n28

WANTED—Partner to join me in large paying business: $300 to $400 cash required: references; investigate. Address O 50, this office. 23

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange a first-class piano in splendid condition for a book case and some cash. Ad. W 50, this office. n34

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Office No. 3.7 S. 7th st., and 208 S. 14th st. Female complaints a specialty. 44

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A small Italian greyhound, very dark-brown, named Dale; has the name of the owner on the collar and Christmas, 1883. A liberal reward will be paid if she is brought to 25.6 Locust st. 62

LOST—Tuesday evening, the 24th, a lady's small diamond ring: was waiking from Fifth and Walnut to Fourth and Chestnut. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to Mrs. Munch, 523 Franklin av, third floor.

LOST—On the afternoon of the 24th inst., a round gold bracelet with sterling bar on top set with turquoise and pearls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to the office of the Gould Directory Company, No. 813 Locust st.

LOST OR MISLAID—2 calling mallets, 1 stone and 1 calking iron. Any one having same will confer a favor on me. J. Smith, No. 48. Levee. 20

FINANCIAL.

HOUSES BUILT

on city real estate on monthly payments, at cash prices
F. H. GOSS,
1034 N. Sixth st.
31

AGENTS wanting to divest some surplus cash will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security. Parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Herman a. 21

MONEY TO LOAN on jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, valises and all goods of value, in sums from $1 to $10,000; low rate of interest. S. Van Raalte, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 31

$25 to $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; lowest rates; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 201 Pine st. m31

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

MONEY LOANED—On furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brossard & Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st. 71

LOANS made on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities, on fair and reasonable terms: no commission charged. Any amount advanced and loans completed in a few hours. Room 2, 916 Olive st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

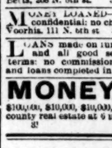
$100, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $800, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000 on city and county real estate at 6 per cent. JOHN LADY,
3554 Olive st.
37

ALL SORTS.

Chas. T. Fitzpatrick,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, etc. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. Depot 903 N. 4th st., corner of Franklin av. Telephone No. 3,147. 82

FOR FINE dress shoes made to measure of the best of French calf, patent and enameled leather, and fit guaranteed: at George Frisch: 806 Walnut st. 32



The St. Louis Mutual House Building Co. 513 Walnut St.
Loans large and small amounts on dwelling houses on city real estate. Payments monthly. Terms greatly reduced. 32

MONEY TO LOAN on jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, valises and all goods of value, in sums from $1 to $10,000; low rate of interest. S. Van Raalte; 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 32

A THOUSAND chromo cards, envelopes or bill heads for 90 cents. Howard Scott, printer, 11 2 Franklin av.

HIGHEST cash price paid for ladies' cast-off clothing. Call or address D. A. Pereira, 614 Morgan. 32

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Rats is never yelled at those
Who in our "Wants" their wants disclose.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

TAPE WORM.

DR. A. W. RAMEY, specialist in treatment of tape worm. Head guaranteed or no pay. Thousands of references. Office, 8th and Olive sts., Pope's Building.

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., treats with magnetism, electricity and baths, medicated and vapor, for ladies and gentlemen. Magnetism is the chief feature of my bathe hence patients have presence of male or female assistants. m14

R. SABINE'S Matrimonial Agency, 813 N. 16th st., bet. Morgan and Franklin av. 74

MRS. ROSINE SABINE, the great fortune-teller, gives advice in matters of business, love and matrimony; she unites friends and lovers in nine days, causes speedy marriage, recovers stolen, missaid and buried property, and cures drunkenness in one week. 813 N. 16th st. 74

CASH OFF clothing bought by N. Barnett, 319 Locust st. Send postal card. 74

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 618 Locust st. 74

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNES & HAYWARD'S Business College, 210 and 212 N. 4th st. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, arithmetic, telegraphing, shorthand, etc. Open day and night. 27

MARTIN'S shorthand and type-writing Chicago, 311 and 620 Olive st., established 1876. Trial free. 29

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

1 S. SIXTEENTH ST.—Two nice front rooms on third floor $8; water on the floor. Apply on premises. 16

110 N. FOURTEENTH ST.—2 rooms for light housekeeping. Apply as above. n13

121 N. SEVENTH ST.—Southwest corner Pine, nicely furnished rooms with fire and gas. n13

123 S. FOURTEENTH ST.—Nice fr furnished room and kitchen for light housekeeping. f15

201 S. FOURTEENTH ST.—Furnished room for house-keeping, or two gentlemen. n13

206 S. SIXTEENTH ST.—Furnished or partly furnished rooms for light housekeeping on 2d or 3d floor. n13

208 S. SIXTEENTH ST.—A nicely furnished room for two gents or for light housekeeping: reasonable: convenient to the Union Depot. n8

208 S. TWELFTH—newly furnished front rooms, 2d or second and third floors: gents only; reference required and given. n13

608 N. THIRTEENTH ST.—For rent very low, several nice fur. and unfur. rooms, convenient to board. n18

609 N. SEVENTH ST.—Furnished basement, y, front and back rooms at $6 and $8 per month.

611 N. TWENTY-THIRD ST.—Front and adjoining rooms on 2d floor; fur. or unfur., with board; or light housekeeping. n18

618 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Two pleasant rooms, 2d floor front, water and bath. n13

910 WASH ST.—One neatly furnished room for two gents. n13

911 N. FOURTEENTH ST.—Two connected furnished rooms on the 1st floor; private family. n18

1002 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished, two nice front rooms on 1st and 2d floors: board if required. n13

1010 CHESTNUT ST.—One or 2 furnished rooms, large and 1 small room. n13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms with fire and gas; large and 1 small room. n13

1027 GRATIAN ST.—Two rooms on 2d floor; unfur. or unfur., in private family; or will rent single room. w13

1029 MORGAN ST.—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room and hall room for rent in private family. n18

1106 CHOUTEAU AV.—Wanted room-mate, $5; separate beds, fire, gas and bath. n18

1121 LOCUST ST.—Handsome large rooms, for 2 or more, at $6.25 a piece per week. n13

1129 PINE ST.—Two rooms for light housekeeping, single; one hall room. m13

1222 S. NINTH ST.—Furnished front parlor; rent reasonable. 18

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms; all conveniences; private family. f13

1426 LUCAS PLACE—Pleasant fur. room for rent. 13

1513 CHESTNUT ST.—One room in rear; will take part pay in work. n13

1521 MORGAN ST.—One front room; $4. Inquire on 2d floor. f13

1606 PINE ST.—Large unfur. 2d-story front and two connecting back rooms; rent low. n13

1618 WASHINGTON AV.—Large, desirable 2d-story front room, neatly furnished; also hall room, to gentlemen. n13

1712 DOLMAN ST.—Two or three unfurnished rooms on 2d-floor; all conveniences, near Lafayette Park. n18

1715 PAPIN ST.—A well furnished front room. n13

1725 S. ELEVENTH ST.—Two fine rooms and kitchen with water: $8 only. f13

1730 WASH ST.—S. E. cor. 18th; furnished and unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping on 2d floor. n13

1756 SECOND CHOUTEAU AV.—Three large rooms and basement. n13

1806 OLIVE ST.—Unfurnished parlors; cheap rent; comfortable room: $2 per week; $6 per month. n13

1915 MORGAN ST.—Two furnished rooms in private family, with or without board. n18

1918 SULLIVAN AV.—4 fine rooms, water, etc.; nice home and good neighborhood; cheap rent. n13

2100 WALNUT ST.—Newly fur. rooms; also le or en-suite; convenient to first-class board. n18

2107 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. n18

2617 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely fur. room; so. exp; rent reasonable. n18

2814 OLIVE ST.—Third-story suite of rooms for. or unfur. n13

3639 COZZENS AV.—Near Easton—Three rooms and hall room, water in kitchen, second floor. $12.50. n13

1 OR RENT—Gentlemen Flats, northeast corner 11th and Pine sts., and suite of rooms on either side, 1st floor, at $16; water, etc. free. BERGMANN & CORNET, 1 19 N. Eighth st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Transients accommodated. Ad. B 51, this office. n18

HOTEL GARNIER, 8 ventn and Walnut, opp. Standard theater; European plan; elegant rooms by the day, week or month. Wilhelm C. Hall, Proprietor. 74

FOR RENT—Four rooms; rent $18; with hall, gas and water, situated on the s. e. cor. of Elliot av. and Mill st. Inquire next door. 18

WANTED—Young lady room-mate, $2.50 per week; rent $3 each per month. Call at 1827 Olive st. Ref. ex. n18

FOR RENT—Two small furnished rooms, one suitable for two gents; private family; rent reasonable. 3176 Easton av. n18

FOR RENT—To a small family, 4 nice rooms, first floor; with use of stable; large basement; light and back yards; water included for $20. Apply at 2830 Franklin av., near Ewing av. n13

CENTRAL HOTEL, 8th and Chestnut sts.; cheap and best rooms in the city for the money. n18

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, on s. w. cor. Grand and Page ave., at low rate, to good tenants. Deos R. Haynes & Co., 211 N. 8th st. 15

Furnished houses you can get
If you advertise; you bet.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT OR SALE—One large, three-story factory, brick building, with boiler, engine and machinery in good condition, on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. Kramer, 622 Park av. n17

DRUGGISTS, grocers, notion and meat store men, look at stores corner Morgan and Vandeventer terminus of Cable road, for rent.

JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.,
208 N. Eighth st.
17

FOR RENT—December 1, stable room for two horses or two vehicles; dry and good ventilation, apply at 1021 N. Comp on av. w17

BOARDING.

1332 CHOUTEAU AV.—Handsome furnished large rooms suitable for several young gentlemen rooming in company with board; family table; moderate terms. n13

1424 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms for families or gentlemen with good day board. n18

1718 OLIVE ST.—Large, nicely furnished front room with board; all conveniences; terms reasonable; suitable for three gentlemen. n18

1804 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished room, with or without first-class board; also, room-mate wanted. m18

1808 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board; transient accommodation f18

1831 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, southern exposure; terms reasonable. n18

2101 CLARK AV.—Rooms for rent with or without board. f18

2643 LUCAS AV.—2d-story front fur. room with board. n18

2739 MORGAN ST.—Rooms with board. n13

2814 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly newly furnished rooms, with or without first-class board in a private family. ref. ex. n18

PENNEY AV.—Large 2d-story front, furnished or unfurnished, with board for two adults: closet, bath, hot and cold water; cars pass door; southern exposure; terms moderate. Address P 44, this office. n18

WANTED—Small private family wishes to take two gentlemen to room; board if desired; home comforts; ref. req. Ad. two days, O 52, this office. n13

BARNUM'S HOTEL, 26 and Walnut sts., unquestionably the best, most homelike house in the city, as to the breakfast, because we have merely nominal rent. Board, per day, $1, $1.50 and $2; board, per month, $25 and $30; rooms, $5 and $10; 21 meal tickets, $5; regular dinner for business men, 25 cents. Thanksgiving dinner will be simply elegant, as are all the dinners given at Barnum's. Come and see us and be convinced. 13

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2821 THOMAS ST.—Very nice six-room house; all conveniences; front and back yards, and good neighborhood. Keys 1218 Olive st. n14

3328 LASALLE ST.—For rent, a 5-room house $16 per month. Ap. 3330 Rutger st. n14

FOR RENT—2 Wash st. (off Cass ave.) 6-room house; $20. R. H. BETTS & CO., 208 N. 8th st. n24

FOR RENT—Three-story business house, No. 714 N. Fourth st.; just newly renovated with elevator, and finished basement. Ap. to McCan, Rice & Farrington, 507 Walnut st. n14

FOR RENT—House of 4 rooms, water in kitchen. Apply 1524 Spring av. n14

FOR RENT—3019 Lucas av., 6 rooms, stone front. Apply to S. Simmons, 620 Chestnut st. 14

BOOKS.

BOOKS! FRANK ARCHER, at 709 N. 6th st., will sell all the books at any price to close out. 29

PERSONALS.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature ten cents a line.

PERSONAL—Two gentlemen of means, in city for two or three months, would like to meet two ladies of refinement: object, social amusement. Ad., in confidence, T 52, this office. n1

PERSONAL—Cincinnati has returned. Friday, time and place agreed upon. n1

PERSONAL—Rose Bud: Is it agreeable to you this Friday or Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, same place? n1

PERSONAL—Madame Moore Sisters give new treatments: massages: luxurious baths. 1216 Pine st. w1

PERSONAL—Sally Lunn: Same place, 12 m. Railroad. n1

PERSONAL—Wanted by a ranger, the acquaintance of a real nice young widow under 26: object, social amusements. Ad. S 52, this office. n1

PERSONAL—Two young gentlemen solicit the acquaintance of a couple or lady, but refined ladies, who are desirous of attending the Cattlemen's Ball. Address, stating where they may be had, to A 51, this office. n1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., electro magnetic hand baths. See Personal Sundries.

PERSONAL—Cosby Restaurant, 608 Olive st., opposite Custom House. Dinner 25 cents: oysters, New York counts, 25 cents per doz., any style. Open day and night.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.

If you want the best piano in the world. Take a Kranich & Bach and a Steinway on trial together at

KOERBER'S,

1103 OLIVE ST.

GEO. FOSTER & CO.,

1630 OLIVE STREET,

Dealers in George Steck & Co.'s, Vose & Sons', Kroeger & Tews's and C. H. Stone's pianos. All instruments guaranteed and sold on easy monthly payments. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap re-wood piano; parties leaving the city. K 52, this office. n37

FOR SALE—A han some organ, cost as new at half price; also Singer sewing machine; $30. Call at 7 5 N. 8th st. 27

FOR SALE—Seven-octave piano, best make; cheap, on account of leaving the city: n. w. cor. of 8th and Autumn. 27

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 small route on P.-D. Ad. A 12, this office. 4

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lydik's Slaughter.

Pictures, frames, albums, plush boxes, scrap book, scrap pictures, fox paper, etc. 4th and Morgan. Must be sold before removing to 718 Olive. 5

Lydik's Slaughter.

Pictures, frames, albums, plush boxes, scrap book, scrap pictures, fox paper, etc. 4th and Morgan. Must be sold before removing to 718 Olive. 5

TIME PAYMENTS—Houses and rooms furnished complete at lowest prices on easy payments. Geo. W. Jeon & Co., 1052 Washington av. 5

HEATING stoves, cooking stoves and base burners at cost. 4-shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 5

COAL MARKET—Hall's, 2137 Morgan st., 10 bu., $1; dire t from cars, 2 bus more than coal yards can give. Send postal. m5

FOR SALE—Coal, 10 bushels for $1: all grades for $2 at T. F. Carroll, 202 Franklin av.; send postal. m5

HEATING stoves, cooking stoves and base burners at cost. 4-shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 5

DIRECTIONS for making a d operating a home-made incubator sent postpaid for 25 cents. The Poultry Monthly po-tpaid 12 cts. Howard Scott, 1512 Franklin av.

On Time Payments,

At cash prices: no charges, no interest: everything; to furnish a room, house or hotel. People's Furniture, Carpet and Stove Co., 210 and 212 N. 7th st., near Olive. n5

FOR SALE—4 young full-blood black Newfoundla ni pups (dogs). Call 1 11th st., near Menard st.

FOR SALE—A new fire-proof safe, No. 5, cheap. 1868 1870 Broadway, near Webster st. n5

FOR SALE—200 Carnine st., 2 elegant hard coal base burners. Call 2 days. n5

On Time Payments.

I will furnish your house with furniture, stoves and carpets cheaper than any other house in St. Louis. Call and be convinced. Henry Walker, 206 N. 12th st. n5

FOR SALE—Or exchange: 1 aquarium; 1 wood-heating stove. Ad. S 50, this office. 15

BUY your coal at 11-9 Carr, and delivered to any part of the building.

PARTIE wishing to sell their furniture, carpets or household goods of any kind can obtain the highest cash prices by sending sam to 1045 Olive st. 5
R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE line of cooking an heating stoves, carpets and chamber sets at A. and W. Hawtin's, 820 N. 7th st. n81

FOR SALE—Two pool tables in good condition. Inquire at s. e. cor. 8th and Clark av. n5

Spectacles To Suit All Eyes

from $1 up. Solid gold spectacles sold for cash or on time payments; eyes tested with the finest test case in St. Louis by oculist from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Send postal. S. S. Dreifus, 1726 Franklin av. 5

PARROTS, African and South American singing birds, imported Engli h pugs and pet poodles. A. Bones, Taxidermist, 102 N. 4th st.

FOR SALE—One good re-proof safe, 24 inches high, 20 inches wide, $8. No. 17 S. 2d st. 5

BEADED coaning in use only. Dunn's meat market, 311 Franklin av.

HEATING stoves, cooking stoves and base burners at cost. 4-Shaw, 141 Franklin av.

FOR trunks, mirrors, window-sh and fixtures go to Dunn's 2-an office, 312 Franklin av. 5

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Clean, cheap, dry, free from vermin and fire-proof: household goods packed and shipped: estimates given Brandon & Co., 1516 Franklin av. 87

STORAGE—106 OLIVE ST.—For furniture, pianos, household goods, trunks, etc.; inspection invited; very cheap, dry; lowest rates; itemized receipts; money advanced when desired. Careful moving, packing, etc. Estimates given. 81 R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO.

A LARGE line of new and 2d-h and office desks at A. and W. Hawtin's, 820 N. 7th st. n81

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and free from vermin. Broilask & Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored; money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 84

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Real Estate Investments.

Dwellings at Bargains!

SEND FOR
Real Estate Price Current.

FISHER & CO.,
714 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE—Good residence, 2-story brick and mansard roof, 15 rooms, lot 32x114, all in good order; cheap. No. 1518 S. 11th st. m7

FOR SALE, Exchange or Lease, 3451 Lucas av.—Two-room house, with stable, 50x150: terms easy. C. B. Shinds, 608 N. Broadway. a7

Rats are now what the people build:
Advertisers keep theirs filled.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Victoria carriage, good as new; top and open buggies; second-hand sewing machines; easy; low prices. 8th and Clark av. n32

FOR SALE—200 oil bay a good-sound, true horse; $25 for the wagon and harness sold for want of use. Call at 19 N. 8th st. 13

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Suburban Residence Property at Auction

The Col. Leighton residence with large and highly ornamented grounds will be sold to the highest bidder at the Court House in St. Louis on November 30, at 10 a. m. This is a rare chance to obtain one of the best properties in the suburbs at a great sacrifice. The attention of those seeking investments of a most desirable home is respectfully called to this property. 9

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1427 and 1429 new 23d st., new 8-room brick house: marble mantels, front and back entrances to 2d story, front, side and back yards and stables, one-half block south of Cass av. Price $5,100 each. Sold on easy terms. Apply to D. R. HAYNES & CO., 211 N. 8th st.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

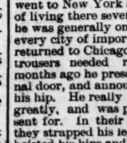
TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by his deed of trust dated July 3, 1884, and recorded in book No., page 470 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, John Van Kamen conveyed the property hereinafter described to the undersigned in trust, to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed described; and whereas one of said notes is past due and remains unpaid. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note 1, the undersigned trustee will sell the following described real estate to-wit: That certain lot or parcel of land lying and being situated in said city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and being in Newman & Howard's sub-division of block number four (4) of the city commons of the city of St. Louis, and in block 1807 of said city, to-wit, Lot No. One (1) of said sub-division, and having a front of thirty-two (32) feet on the east line of Mississippi avenue, with a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and thirty (130) feet to an alley fifteen (15) feet wide, and bounded north by lot number nine (9) of R. an & McNulty's sub-division of said blo k number four (4) of the city commons, east by said alley, south by lot number two (2) of said Newman & Howard's sub-division and west by Mississippi avenue, all as the case may be, in front door of the Court House in said city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of

WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1885,

at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of said trust. BERNARD KENNAN, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 7, 1885.

DR. CLARKE

NO CURE! NO FEE!! ESTABLISHED 1851. ST. LOUIS, MO. 314 Locust St.



Treats with the greatest SUCCESS
ALL PRIVATE, NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES

A written guarantee of cure given in every case we undertaken. All consultations FREE and SACRED. Dr. Clarke's Celebrated Book and Writings plain envelope two stamps.
P. R. CLARKE, M. D., 314 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been long engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, and any other Physician in St. Louis or the city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, Old Sores and Ulcers are treated with unparalleled success, at short notice. Safety, Privacy and Reasonable Charges.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: Weakness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (56 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, for 4 stamps. Consultation at office or by mail, free. Invited and strictly confidential.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicines sent everywhere by mail or express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

200 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: Who may marry, who not, by 1 manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of feelings and excess, the physiology of reproduction and many more facts. Everybody contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, same, paper cover, 25c. Address also Dr. Whittier, as above.

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A CHILD OF CHICAGO.

A Rare Prize Received by San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Chicago boy who was recently arrested on the Pacific Mail dock while trying to "stow" himself on one of the China-bound steamers turns out to be quite a noted traveler, and one whose enterprise is of a nature to commend him to the highest distinction in his native town. The youth from the land of pork and politicians of unnamed McDougal, Senator Foster, and, in the language of his own city, may be described as a "daisy." When the police placed him in charge of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society Chief Crowley telegraphed to his father, a book-keeper in Chicago. It is now learned that the father doubts the authenticity of sending for the boy, as he has traveled to much too be satisfied with the minor attractions of the lake metropolis. When he was 10 years old, being a lad of judgment much beyond his years, the boy became dissatisfied with Chicago and traveled up to Chillicothe, Ohio. He was sent for, but went to New York and did that city for a month or two. For two years he was generally on the wing, visiting nearly every city of importance in the East, and only returned to Chicago when the patches of his trousers needed repairing. A couple of months ago he presented himself at the paternal door, and announced that he had dislocated his hip. He really appeared to be suffering greatly, and was put to bed and doctors were sent for. In their simple Chicago manner, they strapped his legs down, weighted his toes, hoisted his hips and rigged him up generally, so that, as the lamented Spoopendyke would have said, all he needed was a jibboom and a tonnage register to be a full-rigged ship. While in this peculiar fix he was left alone for twenty minutes and disappeared. When next heard of he was in this city, and if he had been let alone for a few minutes more would now be telling yarns to the minutes on his way to China. He was, unfortunately, diverted from his truly romantic course by the rude hand of an unappreciative cop, and now languishes in the unromantic shades of Clementina street. In all his travels he has "beat" his way, and traveled like a railway director, without the latter's burden of sustaining a dignified appearance in the presence of the conductors. He should be rescued from the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society and given charge of the city's sewers, the Monadnock, or something else in need of true Chicago enterprise, not to say assurance.

Value of a Jingling Name.

Blakely Hall in San Francisco Argonaut.

Of the new leading man—who is expected to become the Montague, of New York, and who at the same time, it is hoped, will be able to play strong roles, as Mr. Tearle said—there is considerable to be said. The name of Kyrle Bellew is insinuating and coy. It clings to one, and a man is apt to find that he is repeating it over and over again to the jingle of the horse-car bells or the rattle of the elevated trains, as Mark Twain did the extraordinary "Punch, punch, punch with care, punch in the presence of the passenjaire." A good many years ago, and before Kyrie Bellew or the librettist of "Pinafore" were well known on this side of the water, I read one of W. S. Gilbert's Bab Ballads in Punch which recited the woes of a lawyer named Baines Carew. It was in the usual vein of Gilbert's work. The distinguishing characteristic of Baines Carew's character was his widespread and touching sympathy for his client's troubles. A little man comes into his office and complains that his wife makes him jump up and down on the table before the guests at dinner by pulling a string. Baines Carew, who at the beginning of this recital weeps violently, finally throws himself on the floor in a perfect paroxysm of woe as the little man finishes his tale. All through the ballad occur such sayings as "Alas! alas! wailed Baines Carew," "Forgive my tears, sobbed Baines Carew," and "Oh, woe is me, cried Baines Carew." This little ballad, or rather fragments of it, have been jingling in my head for many years. And as I know several other men who were similarly affected by it in their school days, we have gradually got into the habit of substituting the name of Kyrie Bellew for that of Baines Carew.

THE GREAT QUESTIONS.

Silver Coinage and the Tariff Features of the Winter Session.

Mr. Randall and the Revision of the House Rules—An Improvement in the House Methods Necessary—The President Advocating an Economical Administration—The Government as a Creditor.

Special Correspondence of the POST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24.—The silver question and the tariff are to be the two great features of the winter's session of Congress. The Administration is determined to do what it can to secure the temporary, and, if possible, the permanent suspension of the coinage of the silver dollars. I obtained from the Treasury yesterday

SISTERS OF MERCY.

Their Home, Their Work and the Privations They Endure.

A Visit to the Charitable Institution at the Corner of Twenty-Second and Morgan—St. Catherine's Home for Young Women—The Night Refuge—Other Features of the Place.

St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, with its several dependent institutions for the benefit of the sick, suffering and sorrowful, has probably been less frequently brought before the public of St. Louis, through the press and other sources, than any other religious institution. This may be partially owing to the fact that, being almost entirely self-supporting, it asks but little of the city which it benefits so largely; and partly to the fact that the little band of black veiled Sisters who have spent all their womanhood in the service of the needy are peculiarly shy and reserved in their dealings with that portion of the public that lies outside of the convent gates—more so, perhaps, than any other community, if we except the Carmelites and other strictly cloistered orders.

The Sisters of Mercy are the youngest order in the Catholic Church, being at present, little more than fifty years old. The order was established in Ireland by Catherine McCauley in 1839, for the education, protection, etc., of young girls, women and children of good character, also for the relief of the poor in their ever varying exigencies and the care and nursing of the sick in any part of the world where nursing may be required. One of the most especial features attached to every convent of the order is a department for the protection of women of good character, where young girls could be removed from dangerous occasions, and lodged in safe places till situations could be procured for them. Within the past fifty years the Sisters of Mercy have increased to ten thousand in number and spread over the whole Catholic world from America to Australia.

THE CONVENT

in St. Louis was established in 1856, at the corner of Tenth and Morgan, and removed in 1861 to its present site at the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets. The intention of the community was to conduct a free Catholic school, and for fifteen years the building known as St. John's Hospital rang with the joyous shouts of hundreds of children, and echoed with their merry laughter. But it was found that the resources of the little community, who had no income or endowment whatever, were insufficient to maintain unaided this immense building with its enormous expenses, and it was at length decided to give up the school and establish a hospital for paying patients, which was accordingly done. The House of Mercy for the protection of friendless children, the Night Refuge for homeless women of any creed, race or character and an excellent Servant's Registry Office are free. The convent maintains in addition to St. Catharine's Home, where young women out of employment or at work during the day may find a safe, comfortable and thoroughly respectable home at a price which the very poorest may afford, and yet have something to spare. There is also a sick and found room which all women of sound health and good character may be admitted on application.

Those who are fortunate enough to gain admission into the little world presided over by The Sisters of Mercy, get an opportunity of seeing the very poetry of convent life. The Sisters, being only partially cloistered, are permitted an occasional glimpse of the busy world, outside their sombre forms home, besides constantly associating with strangers of both sexes in the wards and private rooms of their hospital. They visit the prison, the poor and the sick of all ranks and conditions, and their siblings, their rule is very mild and their voluntary privations severe, they have none of that absolute, faded, laid-up-in-lavender air we are accustomed to see in

THE TYPICAL "NUN."

Were it not for their dress, which in this order is peculiarly graceful and flowing, lending a dignity and grace to the smallest and most insignificant amongst them, they would easily pass for refined and cultured ladies of society, so gentle, courteous and pleasant is their manner.

The Sisterhood consists of choir, lay and oblate Sisters, about forty in all, the last named doing the rougher work for the others, who cannot leave the convent save on missions of mercy. The work of the hospital is done by the choir Sisters, assisted by nurses. No one who saw these gentle ladies at the sick bed in the dispensary or at the parlor—always cheerful, always bright, fond of innocent fun as any children, yet never free from a sort of quiet dignity, which seems as much a part of them as the dress they wear—would imagine how great are the voluntary privations they undergo. The hard couch-beds, in unwarmed and unaired cells; the wooden stools, innocent of backs, on which they are allowed to sit, even at meals; the closely cropped and jealously concealed hair; the scarcity of clothes and the absolute deprivations of those useful little nickels that are usually considered indispensable to comfort, are all things that make the novice's entrance into the cloister distances, learn to bear. But it must be said for anything in the shape of a daughter of Eve to keep size or for boasts at a time, and to pass one's mother in the street as if she were a stranger. Out of doors Sisters of Mercy, who always go two at a time, are forbidden to speak even to one another. They are not allowed to raise their heavy veils and may not greet their nearest relative or

DEAREST FRIEND OF EITHER SEX,

Persons who imagine that in consequence of such restrictions the lives of nuns are gloomy will be apt to be undeceived when they meet the Sisters of Mercy. Cheerfulness is expected of them all and freely given, and it is so forced cheerfulness either. They can and do laugh heartily, both at their own jokes and those of their patients, and they are quick to see and enjoy the humorous side of anything. One very sweet trait in their character is the cheerful readiness with which they will run up flights of stairs or through passages to save the steps of one sister, the patients, or any one they consider delicate. The influence permeates every nook of the great building. Patients, boarders, nurses, the servants of the house are unanimous in their love for the sisters one and all, and there is a gentle emulation and through the institution to see who can please them best by helpfulness of conduct and gentleness of speech.

The hospital is, of course, the chief consideration in the institution. The Sisters like the work of caring for the sick, and although they only superintend they see that every thing is well and efficiently performed by the hired nurses under their care. Every drop of medicine, every prescription ordered in the building is prepared by the Sisters at their own dispensary and administered by their own hands.

They prove more efficient as chemists than men, inasmuch as they never make mistakes. All the food eaten by patients is also prepared by Sisters, with the result that purity and cleanliness is ensured, as it could be under no other circumstances. The kitchens of the Sisters are looked forward to by the patients of all grades and conditions as the one spot of sunshine throughout the day. There never has been a patient so surly, embittered or ill-conditioned but that the genial atmosphere of the Sisters' influence could thaw the ice and win sooner or later, his love, respect and trust.

THE ST. CATHERINE'S HOME,

as before stated, is for working women or girls of any grade or rank who need a home, can supply unexceptionable references and pay the exceedingly moderate charge of $3.50 a week. For this they get a comfortable bed in a large dormitory, the use of a well-warmed sitting-room and three good, unlimited substantial meals. The materials used are all of the same quality supplied to the hospital. The butter and milk arrive every morning from a farm belonging to the convent; the girls have meat twice a day, good tea and coffee, two kinds of vegetables and fruit, all of which most people will acknowledge is tolerably fair value for the sum of 50 cents per diem. The cooking being superintended by the Sisters in this as in other departments, ensures cleanliness; and if a girl is known to be indisposed, she is often surprised by the unexpected gift of some little delicacy to awaken the loosely fare.

To these days of ingratitude it is a pleasure to learn that the board-rs really appreciate the kind home provided for them. A more cheerful, contented, happy set of girls than ingustily gather round the stove in the bird's nest at the extreme summit of the big convent could not easily be found. Mostly Catholics, all working girls from the rosy-cheeked maid of all work to the telegraph operator, from the pretty cook at $8 a month to the house and parlor maid at $12 or $15, they are all as bright as a button, and friendly, and sympathetic as mothers in places were a plentiful as blackberries and crow mistresses and flinty-hearted misses existed only in fairy tales. Curiously enough, they seem to quarrel, and the voice of never heard in the land. A spat now among the younger girls, promptly quelled by the cooler heads to whom some one ever bears amongst these thirty women, who change and vary like the colors of a kaleidoscope. Here to-day and gone to-morrow, back again perhaps next month with a sackful of trouble as deep and inexhaustible as the bag of Santa-Claus—they are sure of finding a sympathizing audience and a friendly shake of the head from one old comrade if not another.

THE REGULATIONS

of St. Catherine's Home are few and sensible. References very strictly inquired into. All inmates must be home at 6 p. m. after which there is no more going out that night. At 9 p. m. the lights are put out and all must be in bed. Uncharitable, rude and improper conversation is most strictly forbidden, though fortunately the girls have no desire to indulge in any such objectionable habits. Their conversation mostly runs on the relative advantages of various recently advertised situations—the wages question is discussed in all its bearings; the sweet qualities of the sisters, whom one and all worship, is often a subject of fireside chat, and sometimes—sometimes it must be confessed—the little weaknesses of mistresses are shown up with youthful severity, though this is most strictly forbidden by the Sisters, and consequently not often indulged in.

But the most feature in St. Catherine's Home is the generosity and sympathy of the girls for one another. The kindness of the poor to the poor is proverbial and appears in its brightest aspect in this little convent boarding house. The girls will make any sacrifice to help one another to a situation, and if any of them happen to fall sick, every girl in the ward vies with the other to see who can show the sick one most attention. They will drag her meals up three flights of stairs day after day. They will purchase and drench her with every kind of patent medicine invented, and several that never were invented except by themselves, until at last, if she is really ill, she succumbs to this amateur treatment, and is rescued by the Sisters and carried down into the hospital.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY

is for girl children whose parents for any reason are unable or unwilling to support them. These are the most forlorn of all destitute and suffering little ones—being ineligible for any other institution by reason of their parents being alive. The House of Mercy receives them, clothes, feeds and educates them without money and without price; they are thoroughly instructed in every branch of domestic employment and, when old enough, are drafted into carefully selected situations which they are previously well qualified to fill. The Sisters of Mercy are often greatly put about to supply this little army of children with good warm clothing, shoes and other necessaries, out of their limited means. The Sisters are so shy of asking for help or making their needs known to the public, that this institution is very apt to be passed by and the liberal Christmas gifts so freely showered upon other charitable institutions, rarely find their way to the Sisters of Mercy.

"If I only had shoes," sighed the pleasant and lovable Sister who presides over this department, plaintively. "If some one would send us shoes for the children or money to buy them, I really think we could get along this winter."

It is to be hoped, indeed, for the credit of this charitable city that Sister Mary's very modest little petition will receive an answer from the public that will exceed her warmest hopes. The community certainly deserves a little encouragement this Christmas, for it is so rarely indeed they ask the public for help. They have rescued many a poor girl in this very city from shame or suicide, and throughout St. Louis, Missouri and America, there are thousands of girls and happy married women who rise up at the name of the Sisters and call them blessed.

To give a full account of the working of this great institution would require too much space. There is the beautiful chapel built by the Sisters with its grained roof, and its noble altar in natural woods, the gift of Mrs Patterson. Stories might be told by the column of

THE NIGHT REFUGE

where homeless women by the score find shelter and food every night and the officials may look to the purpose of concealing whisky and other forbidden elements amongst their clothes. There are five endowed beds in this shelter, of whom Mesdames Patterson, Stedman, Fordyce and Chassaing are the guardian angels, the first named lady owning two. There is one endowed bed in the hospital under the protection of Miss Berthold. Ladies who desire to lay out money in a work of mercy might do worse than by adding to the number.

THE FASTEST LINE.

St. Louis to Memphis via Iron Mountain Route—Twelve and a Half Hours.

One hour in advance of all other lines. Commencing Sunday, November 22, a new train, composed of baggage-car, day coach and Pullman sleeper, will leave Union Depot, St. Louis, daily at 8:20 p. m. and arrive at Memphis at 8:35 a. m. next day; returning, will leave Memphis at 6 p. m., arrive at 7:25 a. m. next day.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and other information, apply at Union Depot, or 102 N Fourth street.

H. C. TOWNSEND,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

M. BARTHOLDI.

The Distinguished French Sculptor Returns to France—The Liberty Statue.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 26.—M. Bartholdi sailed for home on the Normandie early yesterday morning. A number of friends gathered to bid him farewell, notwithstanding the early hour of departure—7 o'clock—and the fact that a cold, drizzling rain was falling. The distinguished artist expressed himself as greatly pleased with the many evidences of friendly feeling he had seen during his visit, and spoke confidently and with much satisfaction of the prospect of his return next year to see the dedication of his beautiful Statue of Liberty.

"It is with regret," he continued, "that I leave so soon. The three weeks that I have spent in America have been so crowded with pleasant incidents that it is hard to realize in looking back that so many events were actually compressed into such a brief period. Since the day of my arrival I have been constantly, when not engaged in business, in a round of pleasures, and as it was, I found it impossible to accept many of the kind invitations I received. My visit was brought about by a dual object—to see about the statute of Lafayette, which is to be erected in Washington, and for which I submitted two models, and more especially to confer with those who will have charge of the erection of the Statue of Liberty. I found the work progressing rapidly, that is, for a work of the kind, and the pedestal will be finished some time during the winter. I have been very much astonished to find that most Americans know so little about the anniversary that will probably be celebrated by the dedication of the completed statue—the 4th of September. Other dates of far less importance are

COMMEMORATED BY AMERICANS,

but what, in my mind, is the greatest anniversary of all—that of the day when the treaty of Versailles was signed, securing peace for the thirteen States and the recognition of their freedom by the foreign powers—is not only ignored but forgotten. I have a great deal of work on hand which requires my attention at home, but nothing of any special magnitude. I have visited the United States twice before my present visit and shall look forward with pleasure to my return here, which will probably not be until the dedication of the statue."

Shortly before the Normandie left the slip a dozen friends of the sculptor arrived on board and warmly shook his hand and cordially wished him a "good voyage." As the huge vessel slowly drew away, M. and Mme. Bartholdi could be seen in the dim morning light, waving their handkerchiefs to their friends on the fast receding shores. Among the other passengers on the steamer were Mr. Jose De Navarro of New York, Rear Admiral Baldwin of the United States Navy, M. De Fremenville and M. C. Bacon Rudell, of Paris.

MISS WINSLOW.

The Noted American Beauty a Member of a Well-Known Boston Family.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, MASS., November 25.—Miss Winslow, the American beauty who has been dividing with Miss Chamberlain the admiration of the gay world beyond the Atlantic, belongs to a well-known Boston family. Her father was the late Geo. S. Winslow, a wealthy dry goods merchant, and her mother is a member of the Roxbury family of Train, of which the late Enoch Train was, in his day, a conspicuous representative. The Winslows used to live in the swell-front brick house on Boylston street, opposite the Common, which is now tenanted by the Boston Whist Club. They lived luxuriously but not ostentatiously. Mrs. Winslow liked to draw about her literary and artistic society, and among the artists and men of letters who were frequently met in her drawing-rooms were Rowse, whose crayon heads have gained him a wide reputation, and Henry James, the novelist. Miss Winslow is a blonde, tall and stately, with regular features and the air that people call "aristocratic." She comes naturally by her personal attractions through her mother, whose portrait, painted by Porter, is one he had become fashionable, preserves the features of one of the most beautiful women the Hub has known.

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Artistic Bedroom Suits from $25 upwards. Elegant and complete line of Parlor Suits from $35 upwards. Marble-Top Sideboards only $15 and up. Full line of Fancy Odd Chairs and Rockers at greatly reduced prices.

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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Report of Consul Tanner on the Shortage in the German Beet Crop.

Prospects of a Good Season for American Refiners—Commissioner Colman's Experiments With Sorghum—Diffusion and Carbonatation—The Domestic Industries of Russia—The "Kustar" and His Methods—Report of the Consul-General at St. Petersburg.

Special Correspondence of the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—To those who watched the decline in the sugar industry in 1884, and the disastrous results that followed it, the following extracts from the recent report of Geo. C. Tanner, United States Consul at Chemnitz, will be of interest. Feeling that the depression in business was due to overproduction of beet sugar, German manufacturers combined last spring to reduce the acreage action. Says Tanner: "All of its ics at hand show, with the exception of fifty-five German manufactories from which no returns have been made, there will be 2,000,000 acres in cultivation against 1,300,000 acres in 1884, a decrease of 32 per cent. The deficiency is still further increased by bad and unfavorable seasons to at least 47 per cent on the yield of 1884. Overproduction, low prices and the drought have, as in Germany, reduced production in the various European states 200,000 to 250,000 tons, so that the beet-root crop will be from 740,000 to 800,000 tons less in 1885 than in the preceding year. This deficit is to be shared by France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium and Holland, as is estimated is to be relied upon. The action of the German producers in reducing the output and the simple refining industry throughout the continent, and the further unexpected reduction by the elements, place the European sugar industry in rather an embarrassing condition, because it is extremely doubtful whether it will be able to take advantage of a state which is in part of its own creation. Hardly more than enough has been produced (according to all indications) to supply the home market. This should leave a splendid opportunity to our exporters."

* * *

It will be remembered that in 1884, not only was most of the crop of cane sugar saddled on America, but Europe even sent some beet sugar to New York. Shortly off this outlet for beet sugar and Cuban sugars did an incalculable amount of damage to the cane sugar industry. Present prospects, however, would seem to point to a material revival in the sugar industry this year. America will benefit by this, for the sugar crop in the south is reported very large. To be sure the stocks on hand at present are heavy throughout the world. At the beginning of September the stocks of sugar reported were 158,801 tons in the United States, 62,515 tons in Cuba and 1,000,811 tons in Europe. The stocks at the same time in 1884 were: In the United States, 109,138 tons; in Cuba, 68,001 tons, and in Europe, 545,373 tons. In 1883 in the United States, 123,767 tons; in Cuba, 61,640 tons, and in Europe, 430,847 tons. It will be seen that the United States has worked off a large amount of the surplus of 1884.

* * *

The total stocks show an increase of 120,000 tons this year over 1884 and 320,000 tons over 1883. Deducting this increase in stocks from the decrease in yield abroad this year we have still a deficiency of 580,000 tons. This certainly gives promise of a much better season than the sugar planters and refiners of the United States have had since 1882. One result of this revival is seen in the report of sugar exported from the Hawaiian Islands. In the nine months ending September 30, 1884, the amount exported was but 50,132 pounds; in the same period in 1885 the exports were 149,644,276 pounds. It will be remembered that in 1884 Hawaiian sugar came to St. Louis in large quantities via San Francisco, and it was in consequence of heavy contracts on Hawaiian sugar that the Belcher Sugar Refining Company lost so much money. The ultimate result of that unlucky speculation was the complete wiping out of the stock of the Belcher Company, related in the POST-DISPATCH not long since.

* * *

The experiments of Col. Colman's department in the manufacture of sugar from sorgoium are continuing with some success, as shown by a bulletin just issued. This bulletin contains the report of Harvey W. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who has been prosecuting the Department's work in this line at Ottawa, Kan. The experiments made thus far were in diffusion and carbonatation. In his experiments in diffusion Mr. Wiley reports he found it impossible to allow the water to enter the cell containing the cane chips from the bottom, forcing the heavier liquid out at the top. The contained and entering liquids mixed by this process, so that downward working was found to be more satisfactory. Mr. Wiley succeeded in obtaining ninety-five pounds of washed and dried sugar to every ton of cane worked by this method, and the total loss of sugar in the bagasse and juice of cane with certain improvements that he contemplates he estimates at $30. Mr. Wiley tested two machines for reducing syrup to sugar in small quantities, but the experiments were unsatisfactory, and he comes to the conclusion that "sugar making on a small scale is not the rational method of procedure."

* * *

Mr. Wiley's general conclusion are as follows:

1. By the process of diffusion 98 per cent of the sugar in the cane was extracted, and the yield was fully double that obtained in the ordinary way.

2. The difficulties to be overcome in the application of diffusion are wholly mechanical.

3. The process of carbonatation for the purification of the juice is the only method which will give a limpid juice with a minimum of waste and a maximum of purity.

4. By a proper combination of diffusion and carbonatation the experiments have demonstrated that fully 95 per cent of the sugar in the cane can be placed on the market either as dry sugar or molasses.

5. It is highly important that the Department complete the experiments so successfully inaugurated by making the changes in the machinery mentioned above and by the erection of a complete carbonatation outfit.

* * *

The fifty-eighth volume of United States Consular reports issued this month contains an exhaustive report on the domestic industries of Russia by Jas. V. R Swan, acting Consul-General. The method of compiling statistics in vogue with the Russian Department of Trades and Manufactures is primitive and peculiar. Printed forms are distributed by the police, and it is obligatory for manufacturers and others whose annual output is not under $1,000 to answer all the questions set forth. Unfortunately, people are so called upon to answer these questions are fixed in the belief that the information asked for has some underlying connection to future fiscal measures or administrative demands. Their answers, therefore, are evasive and unsatisfactory and in almost every instance the industry is undervalued. This tendency to undervalue rather than exaggerate is taken into account by the department.

* * *

These figures on which are compiled Russian trades and manufacturing statistics, do not include one of the most important branches of Russian industry, viz: the home industry. During the long and food every night and the officials may look to the purpose of concealing whisky and other forbidden elements amongst their clothes. There are five endowed beds in this shelter, of whom Mesdames Patterson, Stedman, Fordyce and Chassaing are the guardian angels, the first named lady owning two. There is one endowed bed in the hospital under the protection of Miss Berthold. Ladies who desire to lay out money in a work of mercy might do worse than by adding to the number.

winter term, when outdoor labor is suspended, the peasant engages in some home industry usually connected with the agricultural or other products of the locality in which he lives. The domestic artisan engaged in the supplementary occupat on is known as a "Kustar." The word in the Kustar dialect little known to the outside world or even to the dwellers in Russian cities, is one of the most reliable sources of Russia's industrial wealth. The product of the kustar's work, wrought with crude and primitive appliances, fully suffices to meet the wants and supply the need of the commonalty of the Empire. The stores of St. Petersburg and Moscow contain, as a rule, absolutely Russian products supplied at a figure that to the foreigner seems incomprehensible. Thus, calf-skin shoes can be purchased at wholesale in Kustar at 45 cents a pair. While the kustar's cutlery, hardware and domestic utensils are sold at figures that defy home or foreign competition. The kustar's velvets sell at high prices, and many of his industries are carried on in direct competition with manufactories. In six Governments of Russia there were in 1881, 17,658 incandescent lights, and 815 houses, and acres in cultivation against 1,300,000 acres in 1884, a decrease of 32 per cent. The deficiency is still

The explanation of the development of the kustar, is found in the fact that in 1880, peasant holdings formed, in 47 per cent of the area of the Empire, 325,585,372 acres. The labor of the peasants in agricultural pursuits does not, as a rule, average more than one-half the time at his disposal. Under general circumstances the produce of the soil does not provide for actual wants; this is largely due to the fact that a majority of the peasant holdings are situated throughout the northern and the further unexpected reduction by the elements, place the European sugar industry in rather an embarrassing condition, because it is extremely doubtful whether it will be able to take advantage of a state which is in part of its own creation. Hardly more than enough has been produced (according to all indications) to supply the home market. This should leave a splendid opportunity to our exporters."

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The total stocks show an increase of 120,000 tons this year over 1884 and 320,000 tons over 1883. Deducting this increase in stocks from the decrease in yield abroad this year we have still a deficiency of 580,000 tons. This certainly gives promise of a much better season than the sugar planters and refiners of the United States have had since 1882. One result of this revival is seen in the report of sugar exported from the Hawaiian Islands. In the nine months ending September 30, 1884, the amount exported was but 50,132 pounds; in the same period in 1885 the exports were 149,644,276 pounds. It will be remembered that in 1884 Hawaiian sugar came to St. Louis in large quantities via San Francisco, and it was in consequence of heavy contracts on Hawaiian sugar that the Belcher Sugar Refining Company lost so much money. The ultimate result of that unlucky speculation was the complete wiping out of the stock of the Belcher Company, related in the POST-DISPATCH not long since.

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* * *

Mr. Wiley's general conclusion are as follows:

1. By the process of diffusion 98 per cent of the sugar in the cane was extracted, and the yield was fully double that obtained in the ordinary way.

2. The difficulties to be overcome in the application of diffusion are wholly mechanical.

3. The process of carbonatation for the purification of the juice is the only method which will give a limpid juice with a minimum of waste and a maximum of purity.

4. By a proper combination of diffusion and carbonatation the experiments have demonstrated that fully 95 per cent of the sugar in the cane can be placed on the market either as dry sugar or molasses.

5. It is highly important that the Department complete the experiments so successfully inaugurated by making the changes in the machinery mentioned above and by the erection of a complete carbonatation outfit.

* * *

The fifty-eighth volume of United States Consular reports issued this month contains an exhaustive report on the domestic industries of Russia by Jas. V. R Swan, acting Consul-General. The method of compiling statistics in vogue with the Russian Department of Trades and Manufactures is primitive and peculiar. Printed forms are distributed by the police, and it is obligatory for manufacturers and others whose annual output is not under $1,000 to answer all the questions set forth. Unfortunately, people are so called upon to answer these questions are fixed in the belief that the information asked for has some underlying connection to future fiscal measures or administrative demands. Their answers, therefore, are evasive and unsatisfactory and in almost every instance the industry is undervalued. This tendency to undervalue rather than exaggerate is taken into account by the department.

* * *

These figures on which are compiled Russian trades and manufacturing statistics, do not include one of the most important branches of Russian industry, viz: the home industry. During the long winter term, when outdoor labor is suspended, the peasant engages in some home industry usually connected with the agricultural or other products of the locality in which he lives. The domestic artisan engaged in the supplementary occupat on is known as a "Kustar." The word in the Kustar dialect little known to the outside world or even to the dwellers in Russian cities, is one of the most reliable sources of Russia's industrial wealth. The product of the kustar's work, wrought with crude and primitive appliances, fully suffices to meet the wants and supply the need of the commonalty of the Empire. The stores of St. Petersburg and Moscow contain, as a rule, absolutely Russian products supplied at a figure that to the foreigner seems incomprehensible. Thus, calf-skin shoes can be purchased at wholesale in Kustar at 45 cents a pair. While the kustar's cutlery, hardware and domestic utensils are sold at figures that defy home or foreign competition. The kustar's velvets sell at high prices, and many of his industries are carried on in direct competition with manufactories. In six Governments of Russia there were in 1881, 17,658 incandescent lights, and 815 houses, and acres in cultivation against 1,300,000 acres in 1884, a decrease of 32 per cent. The deficiency is still

The explanation of the development of the kustar, is found in the fact that in 1880, peasant holdings formed, in 47 per cent of the area of the Empire, 325,585,372 acres. The labor of the peasants in agricultural pursuits does not, as a rule, average more than one-half the time at his disposal. Under general circumstances the produce of the soil does not provide for actual wants; this is largely due to the fact that a majority of the peasant holdings are situated throughout the northern and the further unexpected reduction by the elements, place the European sugar industry in rather an embarrassing condition, because it is extremely doubtful whether it will be able to take advantage of a state which is in part of its own creation. Hardly more than enough has been produced (according to all indications) to supply the home market. This should leave a splendid opportunity to our exporters."

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JOKERS JUGGED.

The Participants in a Wedding Charivari Prosecuted in Court.

A Sensation at Freeport, L. I.—Eight Young Men Arrested on Complaint of the Bridegroom's Unappreciative Father—A Lively Contest Exciting an Entire Village—Samuel Smith's Lack of Humor.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The people of the little village of Freeport, L. I., are very much interested in a contest growing out of the arrest of eight young men of the village for taking part in a charivari to which a newly married couple were treated last Tuesday evening. The father of the young husband failed to see the humor outs de of the demonstration and instead of furnishing the traditional cake and ale complained to the village constable In the oyster men's houses, down by the great South Bay, the evenings are whiled away wi h yarns of fishing adventures and wrecks, spun by the brawny, jovial-faced fishermen of the hamlet. In the newer village, frequented by farmers, "hog guessing" is the favorite entertainment. A tremendous hog is the one essential to this form of sport. His points are conned as carefully as those of a possible winner of the great Lobb Island snakes, and his weight estimated with due consideration. The payment of fifty cents secures the registration of one's estimate of the beast's weight and the lucky individual whose figures are nearest the notch at which the porker tips the beam wins. Though these affairs are by no means tame, betting sometimes running high between rival judges, the young men felt the need of a wider range of amusement, and hence, since long before the oldest inhabitant's memory, on the wedding has occurred in the village with its charivari. When the young men engaged in the affair of Tuesday were arrested everybody was greatly surprised. Samuel Smith, the complainant in the case action, is a typical farmer in appearance, rugged in frame, with a broad, florid face, sandy mustache, thick lips and calm, thickly fringed about the throat with iron grey whiskers. A sly twinkle in his eye suggests that in years gone by he was not entirely ignorant of the mischief of which a boy is capable. On the day that the serenaders had used him a little too badly, not only surrounding his house (which stands almost right on the road running through the village) and making a most terrific din, but certain of them left unpleasant evidences of their visit in the shape of broken fences and unartistic carvings on the front door, Smith, instead of carrying the case to a higher court s ould the justice before whom they are to be tried decide against them. They ask, s that Farmer Smith offered to settle the matter the day after the serenade if the eight delinquents would pay him $1 apiece. This they refused to pay, and the farmer finding he would have to retain a lawyer to push a civil action, determined to prefer a charge of 'unlawful assembly' and let the State undertake the business. After the service of the warrants and the release of the young men on their own recognizances, Justice having entered pleas of not guilty to the charge, the enemy proposed to stop proceedings for $3 apiece, which being refused, was reduced to $1 50, when out securing a taker. The young fellows feel that their most cherished right is assailed, and have retained Mr. George A. Mott, of Brooklyn, to conduc. the case. The trial is set for Saturday, December 5, and will be held before Squire Wallace, in the largest hall in the village, as the people are expected to attend in a body. The Squire, as an active official and a married man, has passed the mill himself, and is said to retain a vivid recollection of the t paid him by the serenaders on his wedding night. Meanwhile, the village is in deep argument as to where melody ends and discord begins, and under wa ches heading the efforts of the serenaders properly belong. The popular verdict upon the action of Farmer Smith is that he has seen too hasty, and that the visitors at Eugene and s s wife off moderately easy, as they have been known on former occasions to cover the chimneys of the dwellings of couples who refused to show themselves, and so smoke them out.

H. H. W. MILLER, Danville, Ind., says: Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm has had a wonderful effect on me, and I can truthfully say it is the best medicine I have ever tried for colds to which I am subject. Had it not been for the Tar Wine Lung Balm I would not have been able to have worked this winter.

A BOLD ABDUCTION.

Little Augusta Wing Britton Stolen by Her Adopted Parents.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Mrs. Mary D. Britton went to the police headquarters late last night and with tears in her eyes reported to Sergeants Kelleher that her 12-year old daughter, Augusta Wing Britton, had been abducted. The child left her home, 138 Clinton place, yesterday morning to go to the Twelfth street public school. The school was dismissed at 1:45 p. m., and Little Augusta left the school but didn't return home. Mrs. Britton, who has charge of the apartment house at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Clinton place, towards evening went to look for her daughter and visited all of the neighbors questioning the child's playmates, but none of them could give the woman any information. Mr. Edward Wing Britton, the child's father, is an invalid and was once in comfortable circumstances. His father, John L. Britton, was for many years proprietor of the Everett House on Union Square and of the Gladstone House at Madison avenue during the war. Later on he was proprietor of Stanwix Hall, Albany, but met with reverses and was finally left with little or no means. Being thus reduced to almost absolute poverty, Mrs. Britton, between three and four years ago, was compelled to relinquish the care of her little daughter, and through the influence of the fresh air fund the child was temporarily sent to the family of Mrs. Hurlburt, near Portland, Conn., for four weeks, although the fund only sent children into the country for two weeks at a time. While at Portland Mrs. Hurlburt obtained the consent of the parents to place the child with the family of F. H. Dunham, a wealthy and rich Hebrew, at East Hampton, Conn., where the little girl continued to live for three years, receiving all the care and attention that could be bestowed on an own daughter. Latterly, however, Mrs. Britton, who had made some money, thought she would like to have her daughter, and sent a mutual friend to reclaim her. The Dunhams refused to relinquish their adopted child, and Mrs. Britton had to go to recourse to law, in which she was successful and brought her daughter home about two months ago. The Dunhams say Mrs. Brit ton tried to keep the child by force, and Mr. Dunham declared he would rather see his wife and the child dead than parted. The child herself vowed he would have her again at all hazards. The child was sent to school here and seemed greatly pleased to be with her mother again. Since the child has received letters from her adopted parents in Connecticut and answered them, but nothing was said about going back there. Inquiries were made at the Grand Central Depot and found only two tickets to East Hamp on had been sold this morning, and both full tickets. On each was been punched the date of the child. She had on when last seen a long black cloak trimmed with gray fur, dress trimmed with velvet, and wore a dark poke hat.

STOLE THE VERDICT.

An Unprovoked Murder—Desperadoes Run Down

F. W. GUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Twelfth and Washington Av.
Highest prize awarded at National Photographic Exhibition, Cincinnati, 1884, and medal awarded at the World's Exposition, Paris, 1878. Special attention paid to Crayon and Water work.

Wash Down Your Thanksgiving Turkey

with our very choice roasted Samarang Java, only 25c per pound. It is truly delicious.
RELIANCE TEA COMPANY,
615 Franklin av.

CITY NEWS.

Thanksgiving.

And closed as usual at D. Crawford & Co.'s; open again Friday morning for business, and with further tempting offerings in silks and dress goods, of which goods they are in daily receipt of large and very cheap lots. Look out in a few days for the grand opening of toys at this house, when they propose to make the finest and most complete display of these goods on earth.

STARCH grows sticky, and common powders have a vulgar glare. Pozzoni's is the only Powder fit for use.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Olive street. Set of teeth, $3.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indiscretion, excesses, indulgencies. Call or write.

CITY NEWS.

Wm. L. Huse of St. Louis and Theo. W. Sterling, New York, are quail hunting at Breckinridge, Mo.

A coal oil lamp exploded at 722 Morgan street last night but the blaze was extinguished with very little damage.

The regular meeting of the upper council of St. Vincent de Paul Society was held last evening. Reports from all the conferences were encouraging.

Robert Phelan, who escaped from the Work House about a week ago, was arrested on Eighth and O'Fallon streets, yesterday, by Officer Kenney.

The members of the late Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., visited the Wildey Lodge, No. 3, same order, last night and signed the roll of the last named lodge.

The lately-organized Fire Department Relief Association met last evening and adopted a constitution. Some important routine business was also transacted.

Chas. W. White, of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, and Miss Lucy Vandevoort of Clarksville, Ohio, were married last night at the Second Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. Niccols.

Major Banks, the special examiner of pension claims, not fled the Department some time ago that he had sufficient work for two men, and yesterday Mr. E. Jenks, one of the oldest examiners in the service, was appointed to assist him.

"Billy" Carroll, well known among the sporting fraternity of the city, died yesterday at his residence, 1814 Chestnut street. Carroll was a great admirer of pugilism, and had any number of warm friends among that class. The funeral takes place to-morrow, from his late residence.

An entertainment was given last evening at Central Turner Hall by the Deaf Mute Club. There was a large attendance, and though the participants were deprived of two of the senses which promote man's pleasures, they all seemed, nevertheless, to have had an enjoyable time.

The West End Dramatic Club have organized and have elected the following officers: President, A. Watson; First Vice-President, J. P. Kelleher; Second Vice-President, Miss M. P. Morris; Secretary, John D. Ryan; Treasurer, Wm. F. Riley; Stage Manager, A. Watson; Property, C. M. Hunt.

The committees appointed by the four butchers' organizations for the purpose of effecting a consolidation met last evening at Turner Hall and organized the "Butchers' Union." A committee, consisting of the four presidents of the former organization, was appointed to draw up a constitution.

The Wolf Tone Rifles gave their annual ball of the season at Uhrig's Cave last evening. After the dancing had progressed till about midnight all adjourned to the supper room where a spread including all the delicacies of the season had been prepared.

Joseph L. Waters and Alex Ahoy, two men who were in attendance at a turkey raffle at 217 main street last night, quarreled, and Ahoy going to his home, which is only a short distance away, procured a knife and coming back stabbed Waters in the abdomen. Ahoy made his escape. Waters was sent to the City Hospital, and his condition is precarious.

The St. Louis Law School Alumni Association met last evening at 500 Olive street and elected the following officers: Charles Nagel, president; E. C. Tillman and Louis R. Tatum, vice-presidents; Paul Coste, secretary; Robert Burnham, treasurer. Executive committee—E. Smith, T. A. Cline and Hugo Muench. December 10 was selected as the day for the annual banquet, which will be given at the Planters' House.

Last evening Frank Neulle, a teamster, while driving east on Convent street between Second and Third streets was pulled off his wagon by three men and brutally beaten. Neulle's cries for help were heard by parties living in the vicinity and when his assailants saw that parties were coming to his assistance they fled in the direction of the river. Neulle was taken to his home, 2416 Bismarck street and he is so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful. He has no idea who his assailants were.

ONLY 25 CENTS for a solid silver thimble, any size, any initial engraved; buy at once, now or for the holidays. Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Fourth and Locust streets.

PROTECTING THE STATE.

How Massachusetts Sat Down on Field and Other Railroad Bosses.

BOSTON, MASS., November 26.—At a meeting of the Governor and Council yesterday, the protest of Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage and others against the sale of the State's holding in the bonds of the New York and New England Railroad to the friends of the present management was placed on file. As the transaction had been completed, a letter was sent to the representatives of Messrs. Field and Sage, from which the following is an extract: "The extensive interests of the Commonwealth in large tracts of land at South Boston, along the line, and near the business of the railroad, and the great concern of the people in the maintenance and development of the railroad into which so great a sum of the public money had been put, demanded the highest degree of caution that the bonds should not pass into the ownership of speculators who would act more for their private enrichment than for the advantage and security of the State and her people." The Governor and Council were convinced that Messrs. Field and Sage had openly advocated in the Directors' meeting and elsewhere the purchase of the State's bonds for the purpose of compelling the unsecured creditors by threat of foreclosure to accept a low figure for their claims, and thereby enable Field and Sage to make money. The letter adds that rather than sell to Field and Sage, the State would hold the bonds in its treasury.

BOYS' CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
At Low Prices.

Parents will find upon investigation that it is cheaper in the end to have clothing made to order for their boys than to purchase of the ready-made dealers.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Corner Broadway and Pine.

Captain West's Golden Wedding.

Capt. Geo. W. West and Mrs. West are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage today. St. Louis Commandery, Knights Templar, presented the couple with fifty one dollar gold pieces, and the drill corps, seventy-five strong, headed by Postlewaite's band, marched up to the Captain's residence on Pine street, where a pleasant reception awaited them. The golden presents were many and rich.

WE ONLY CHARGE $1 50 for 100 visiting cards and finely engraved copper plate; $1 for 100 cards from plate. Order at once. Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Fourth and Locust streets.

The Bay State's Valuation.

BOSTON, November 26.—The valuation of the State, as reported by the Assessors, shows a net increase of $48,650,883, all in real estate, over that of last year.

MANY THANKS.

And Why the Citizens of St. Louis Return Them.

The Reasons Which People Find for Obeying the President's Proclamation—The Utterances Which Go Up To-Day in the Smoke of the Thanksgiving Dinner.

Capt. H. C. West prefers ducks, thank you.

Tom Meek is thankful that Nat Dryden is not in town.

Assistant-Postmaster Semple is thankful the agony is over

Joe Carr is thankful that he is not solid with Jimmy Newell.

Frank Alexe is thankful that they haven't levied on his teeth yet.

Plunger Walton is thankful that he never let go of his gas stock.

"Thanks! A little more of the breast, please, with some dressing."

George Munson is thankful that all the cranks are not dead yet.

Sid Francis is thankful that he is no longer a special policeman.

W. H. Lennox-Maxwell is thankful that he isn't in Auckland, anyway.

Tom Doan says the Musical Union is all right and that is enough for him.

Water Commissioner Mott is thankful that Judge Denison sued the Council.

Martin Neiser and ex-Delegate Crossman go fishing every Saturday night.

Commodore Smith is thankful that Mayor Francis is not a Jackson Democrat.

C. C. Rainwater gives thanks for the reason that he is boss of the cattle men.

Fred Fodde is thankful that there will be no gas trees on Broadway tonight.

Captain Wm. Bull is grateful because the court-martial is going to adjourn.

Dan O'Connell Tracy is thankful that the courts are slow with election cases.

Charley Ware is thankful that he happened to drop in to see "Boccaccio."

Dr. H. F. James is thankful that he no longer loves the insidious jack-pot.

Leopold Methudy gives thanks because the Choral Society runs the Music Hall.

Jerry Conkley is thankful that the House stood by him in the cremation bill.

Arthur Sherwood gives thanks because he is a full-fledged cowboy on the shoot.

Captain Roemer is thankful that the Jacobs charges have fallen through.

Street Commissioner Turner thanks heaven that it is not the 11th of April, 1887.

C. H. Sampson: Thank Heaven, there'll be rest for the weary after this week.

Manager W. C. Mitchell: "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

Superintendent of Mails Harlow is glad his train hasn't left the Post Office yet.

George Heuer is thankful that he can work in two benefits a year on St. Louis.

'Gene Hunt is doubly thankful; once for himself and once for—"Oa, you know who."

Ed Fox is thankful that he originated the idea of a gas committee and a trip Eastward.

Mayor Francis is thankful that he does not have to deliver an address of welcome to-day.

Charley Ohm has stopped smoking "two-for" cigars, and will shortly move to Broadway.

Manager John W. Norton: "Thanks for what I have, but I'll take a little more, please."

Med. Johnson and Johnnie Wood will be thankful to anybody who will skate against them.

Ed Butler is thankful that nothing has been said about his monopoly cab-stand bill lately.

Tom Morris will return thanks for being let off so easy in the Work House clemency matter.

Young Jim Butler is thankful because he increases in weight four pounds per week.

Jos. Otten says he is thankful because "I can now drill my orchestra to my heart's content."

Major Whitney will return very sardonic thanks that his Thanksgiving turkey was spoiled.

Col. Flad is thankful that there are only two bills for underground wires before the Assembly.

Jack Farrar is thankful that he did not have to carry home any chicks from Butler's Lane.

Seth Cobb is thankful that he is a candidate for the presidency of the Merchants' Exchange.

Bob Twohy returns thanks for being alive and having a good, strong hold on his New market.

John C. Martin is thankful that the cattle convention gave him a chance to wear his sombrero.

City Auditor A. J. Smith is the oldest official in the city government, and he is thankful for it.

Gus. Ewing vows he will give up cigarettes, boon companions and such after Thanksgiving Day.

Dr. Fry is thankful that he can go to hear Sam Jones and get a chance to laugh in the pulpit.

Emory S. Foster is thankful that the Democrats put Joe Brown on their city ticket last spring.

Andy Brown is thankful that politicians have not got on to the fact that his other name is Uriah.

Gratitude reigns in Jailer Siegmund's heart for his restored eye-sight, and retained hold upon office.

John G. Priest would be more thankful if there were more offices to fill and less men to fill them.

Redmond D. Waish is thankful that he doesn't have to write what other people are thankful for.

Charles Green gives thanks because the spring meeting at the race track is bound to be a success.

Pat Short says it is good enough for him to be alive and able to take care of a big piece of turkey.

Billy Kerns is thankful that the American Journalist has been changed from a monthly to a yearly.

S. C. Clubb is thankful that Clem Creveling has not been around to his office since he saw him last.

George Bain is thankful that the price of buttonhole bouquets has felt the influence of the bear element.

Mark Priest looks at the desert called the Real Estate Exchange, and is thankful on general principles.

Charlie Van Studdford gives thanks that his neck has lengthened two inches. That means a higher collar.

Will Eames eats his Thanksgiving turkey with thanks that there is no suggestion of sauerkraut about it.

Collector Barnum will give thanks that the air is getting more Democratic throughout the big building.

Governor Marmaduke returns thanks for escaping the matrimonial noose prepared for him by the gossips.

Harvey Salmon will sing a hymn of praise today because he swapped political prospects for a cattle ranch.

Charley Concannon is thankful that his next place of work will be in the Post Office instead of the City Hall.

Al Spink returns thanks that the Lucas Club thinks a summer secretary is good enough for the fresh season.

Col. Downing is thankful that the Board of Public Improvements kept their hands off that Grand avenue wheel.

Will Dickson says he's not big enough to eat turkey, but he's a dandy all the same, if he is bald and toothless.

R. C. Lee feels grateful that he enters a long, hard winter after strong temptations without new responsibilities.

Sam Jones is so full of thanks over his good audiences that maybe he won't growl at the turkey this afternoon.

Billy Barron sits down and thinks of the three new roller rinks to be built. Billy is too full to even think a thank.

George Grantham Bain will return thanks for being where he does not have to write Thanksgiving paragraphs.

Will Smith is thankful that the caste for his next Mecul ough Club play has not been changed more than four times.

West Austin of the Laclede is thankful that General Gooding understands what is meant by a "chair boarder."

Hon. H. L. Rogers is thankful, (in a Pickwickian sense) that no can use some emphasis now when he says, "Dick-ens."

Prof. Waldauer gives thanks because the Musical Union is again on its feet and is going to eclipse everything in town.

Chief of Detectives O'Neil readers thanks now that the morning calico measures only about a foot, since that big arrest.

Eddie Dunn says he would give a unanimous vote of thanks if some one would invent a quick annihilator of pass fiends.

Judge Cady feels thankful that the Temple reform movement has thus far had aloof from the Four Courts' building.

Corporal Weber, of the Signal Service office, is very thankful that the army is out of reach of political thunderbolts.

Dwight Tredway thinks that cheap gas is the greatest blessing and that the Water Gas Company deserves all the thanks.

Bass Henderson of the Lindell is extremely thankful for the fall in the price of pork, and the gradual loss of his chop appetite.

Dwight Tredway is thankful that the morning papers didn't get on to the scheme laid for passing a bill last Tuesday night.

Judge Van Wagoner will render thanks for the oratorical privilege of an opening fire and parting shot at each Grand Jury.

Billy Chouteau looks up in profound reverence from his desk in the Assessor's office, saying: "It is good for me to be here."

Warren Johnson is thankful that banks conscientiously observe all holidays. That's what he likes about them principally.

Dr. Tutor is thankful that Centenary Church got as light a scoring as she has and that Sam left some shingles on the roof.

Deputy Sheriff Hodnett will render thanks as soon as he detects the perpetrator of the recent foul outrage upon his feelings.

The members of the House of Delegates are thankful that turkey lunches are the regular feature of meeting nights now.

Jimmie Hanneriy says that a packed house at 20 cents a head beats a corporal's guard at $1 apiece, and he feels better than usual.

Ben Finney will thank all persons whose friends have been carried to the pneumatism to call upon him and explain him all about it.

Charley Greeley is thankful for the fright which the Mugwumps gave the betting men just previous to the last New York State election.

Chief Harrigan ought to feel thankful for the brilliant assistance which Vice-President Blair gave him in ferreting out the dynamiters.

Maj. C. C. Rainwater says that the horizon is tinged with the brightest radiance of the purple dawn. The convention is a success.

Chief's Secretary Forrence White remembers that to-day's Thursday and thanks his stars that he didn't have to "do the architects."

George McManus says that the Casino is an excellent place in which to digest turkey, and it is something really to be thankful for.

"Thanks," remarks Col. Bill Hyde, as he wends his way towards the little mahogany counter in the south end of the Southern Hotel rotunda.

Coroner Nidelet will thank Providence for the detective ability which has made him the keenest Coroner the city ever had, leave it to Nidelet.

Captain Fruchte glances at Tom Donegan and thank Heaven the jurors are not all dead, while the little matron fervently ejaculates "Amen."

Ed Devoy is thankful that he has still a sufficient lien on a desk in the Council to knock the eye out of the schemes of some of the Paten orators.

Harvey Willard lolls over the Southern Hotel desk and says "Thanks" every morning about 9 o'clock as Messrs. Larkin and Kansas pass by.

Sergeant McGrew is thankful that he did not meet early this week the young man who wrote him up in a Sunday morning paper as a human bull dog.

Manager Pope thinks the proclamation didn't specify enough. He will wait until later in the season before particularizing his items to be thankful for.

Col. E. D. Meier returns thanks because the court-martial left a sufficient number in the First Regiment to get up a respectable grand review today.

"Cap." Chassaing of the Lindell is thankful that he didn't subscribe $500 instead of $200 to the cattle convention slow. "It might have been worse," says he.

Manager Pye of the M. E. Book Concern is thankful that Union M. E. Church had a more cultured audience last Sunday night than Sam Jones had.

Circuit-Attorney Clover and "Mack," and "Bish, old boy," will take Lawyer Furlong aside and (very privately) thank him for his able support and assistance.

B. S. Brookings congratulates himself on the fact that classical music has ceased to be an expensive luxury to managers; his appetite for turkey is good.

Dr. J. C. Mulhall is not quite certain, but he thinks that he is thankful for the rescue of Dr. Le Grand Atwood from the questionable influences of Col. J. C. Normoe.

Detective Tracy thanks himself for going to Auckland and successfully bringing little Max well home, and wonders if all the earth isn't thankful to him for doing it.

Bradbury Williams, Post Office Inspector, has a special reason for rendering his annual tribute of gratitude in that the ax has not yet fallen anywhere around him.

Rev. Dr. Edward Cooper, editor of the Evangelist, offs grateful hands as he finds that his time is all his own, and that nobody can reach his sacred presence without a card.

Postmaster Wells says: Thank goodness, I can still sign "P. M." to my invitations to my Thanksgiving dinner, even if irreverent people do say it means afternoon, good afternoon.

Captain Bardorf is thankful for the absence of the Assistant Adjutant of the First Regiment. He embraces the opportunity to slip in general to his usual title, and thereby add tone and importance to his military standing.

General Gooding is thankful that the Laclede Hotel people had the courtesy to employ the United States mail in conveying to him the information that "The chairs of this hotel are for the use of guests only." It might be unpleasant to personally remind a Police Commissioner of his duties.

J. G. BRANDT'S GREAT CUT-PRICE SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
THIS WEEK.

What we offer are Staple, Prime-Wearing and Good-fitting Goods. Look Over the Cut Price-List:

A. F. Smith's Ladies' Cur. Kid Button Shoes, with French kid fly and Silk-worked buttonholes, in both common-sense and opera last, in widths, from A to EE, marked down from $3 to $2.

Ladies' Glove-top, Dressed Kid, Vamp, Button, opera last, worked hole in 4 widths, down from $3 to $1 50.

Ladies' Dressed Kid Button, opera last, silk-worked buttonhole, down from $2 to $1 50.

Ladies' Kid Hand-turn Newport Ties, down from $1 25 to 9c.

Ladies' Kid Hand-turn Low Button, down from $1 35 to $1.

Ladies' Hand-turn Opera Slippers, in Kid and Goat, all large sizes, 5 to 7, down from $1 to 65c.

Misses' Goat Button, heel and spring heel, worked buttonholes, sizes 13 to 2, down from $1 50 to $1.

Misses' Kid Button, spring heel, worked button-holes, all 1 to 2, down from $1 90 to $1 25.

Children's Calf Foxed Button, sizes 6 to 9, down from $1 25 to 75c.

Children's Kid and Goat Button, with heels, sizes 8 to 7, marked down from $1 25 to 65c.

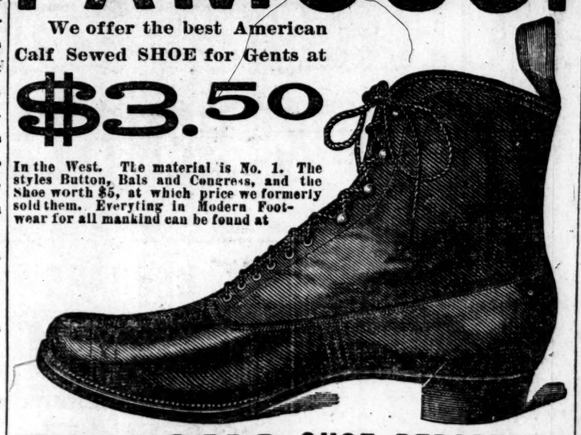
Children's Hand-turn, Button, in Kid and Goat, worked button-holes, with heels, sizes 3 to 7, down from $1 to 50c.

Children's Glove-top Kid foxed Button, worked button-holes, sizes 8½ to 10½, marked down from $1 90 to $1 25.

There are no ancient styles or job lots among the above goods. They are out of our regular stock, and goods that we recommend and warrant.

J. G. BRANDT'S,
CORNER FIFTH AND CHRISTY AVENUE.

FAMOUS!
We offer the best American Calf Sewed SHOE for Gents at
$3.50



In the West. The material is No. 1. The styles Button, Bals and Congress, and the Shoe worth $5, at which price we formerly sold them. Everything in Modern Footwear for all mankind can be found at

FAMOUS SHOE DEPARTM'T,
BROADWAY AND MORGAN.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Country orders promptly filled.

CATARRH
Complete Treatment, with Inhaler for every form of Catarrh, $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and sealed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all Druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"KIDNEY, PAIN" and that weary sensation ever present with those of painful kidneys, weak backs, overworked or worn out by standing, walking or the sewing machine, cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant and speedy antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1. Mailed free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc., 10 to 20 per cent less than at any other place in the city.

ANTI-MONOPOLY DRUG STORE.

Southwest Cor. Sixth and Market Streets.

Prescriptions especially at lowest rates.

$5,000 REWARD!

On the evening of Friday, November 20, 1885, at about 6 o'clock,

EX-Mayor John B. Bowman

of East St. Louis, was most BASELY AND COWARDLY ASSASSINATED as he was about to enter the yard of his residence in the Howe Institute, on Tenth street, East St. Louis, Ill., by an unknown party.

A REWARD OF $5,000

is hereby offered for the ARREST and CONVICTION of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this diabolical deed. ANY INFORMATION concerning the affair can be communicated to the undersigned or to Detective THOMAS FURLONG of St. Louis. FRANK B. BOWMAN, Son.
East St. Louis, Ill., November 21, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

WE ARE THANKFUL!

We thank the public, our friends and customers for the patronage they have bestowed upon us during the past twelve years. During the entire time since our present business was established (September 20, 1873,) it has always been our aim and ambition to give the public honest and reliable goods at honest prices.

We are thankful for your generous patronage, and shall try to merit the continuance of the same in the future.

F. W. Humphrey & Co.,
Thanksgiving Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,
COR. BROADWAY AND PINE.
Store Closed at 12:30 P. M. To-Day.

Heating and Cooking Stoves at a Sacrifice!
Carpets and Furniture at Your Own Price!
All on Easy Monthly Payments.
C. FARNER Stove, Furniture and Carpet Company,
Northwest Corner 14th and Clark Avenue.
Sole agent for the Alligator Cook Stoves. Open Every Evening until 9 o'clock

THE KINDERMAN CASE.

Louis Kinderman, 1015 N. Tenth Street

Mr. Kinderman said to a reporter: "I had been sick for five years, and the doctor told me I had rheumatism and consumption, and that I could get no permanent good from any one. I had given up all work, and was confined to my bed, trying to reconcile myself to the fact that I had got to die. I had an intense pain in the left side near the heart, shooting through to the back and along my left arm. This pain was of a sharp, stabbing kind, and gave me a sensation of oppression or suffocation—a feeling as though death were near at hand. My body was often covered with cold perspiration. My pulse was weak, and I was hardly able to lie down or move, for the least motion increased my suffering. I was in this condition when I was induced by friends to go and see Dr. McCoy. He told me that I had rheumatism and heart disease. I was under his treatment six months, and to-day—well, you can see for yourself. I feel as well as ever, and I am able to do just as big a day's work as I ever was in my life."

DOCTOR
J. CRESAP McCOY,
Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,
HAS OFFICES AT
1516 LUCAS PLACE, ST. LOUIS

Treats with equal success all curable cases, curing deformities generally considered incurable.

Medical diseases treated successfully. Consumption, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and all Nervous Diseases. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. Cigarette cured. OPIUM and MORPHINE HABITS CURED IN LESS THAN ONE MONTH.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

OFFICE HOURS—8:30 to 11 a. m.: 1 to 4 p. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.

Correspondence receives prompt attention.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
311 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1885.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Gas Light Company for the election of four (4) directors to serve for the ensuing two years, will be held at the office of the company, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, December 7, 1885, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. M. PASCHALL, Secretary. SOCRATES NEWMAN, President.

ELECTION NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carondelet Gas Light Company for the election of three (3) directors to serve for the ensuing two (2) years will be held at their office No. 705 S. Broadway, Carondelet, now St. Louis, on Monday, December 7, 1885, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. By order of the board of directors. JOHN R. LIONBERGER, President.
HENRY C. SCOTT, Secretary.

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.
Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.
IN USE IN
HOSPITALS,
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,
INFIRMARIES,
AND
PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.
CURES
CONSUMPTION,
HEMORRHAGES
And all Wasting Diseases;
INEBRIETY,
HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
MALARIA.
THE ONLY
PURE STIMULANT
FOR
THE SICK, INVALIDS,
CONVALESCING PATIENTS,
AGED PEOPLE,
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.
All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff, at all times, free of charge.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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M. W. ALEXANDER, Druggist,
Broadway (5th) & Olive, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

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CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.
Cleaning. Dyeing.
Coat..... $1 00 | Coat.....
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Orders by mail promptly attended to.